

Tenth Series, Vol. I, No.

Tuesday, July 16, 1991
Asadha 25, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**First Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. I, First Session, 1991/1913 (Saka)]

No. 6. Tuesday, July 16, 1991/Asadha 25, 1913 (Saka)

	Columns
Obituary References	1—3
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred question Nos. 41 to 45	3—36
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Question Nos. 46 to 48 and 50 to 60	37—54
Unstarred Question Nos. 136 to 158 and 162 to 222	54—146
Papers laid on the Table	147—150
The Railway Budget, 1991-92	151—178
Matters under Rule 377 :	
(i) Need for effective utilisation of Sugar Development Fund for modernisation, expansion and rehabilitation schemes in the sugar industry	179
Shri M. Baga Reddy	
(ii) Need for early clearance of down-stream projects for Naptha Cracker Unit at Vishakhapatnam	179—182
Shri Rama Krishna Konathala	
(iii) Need to appoint a high-power committee for suggesting special provisions to ensure all-round development of Vidarbha region	181
Shri Vilas Muttemwar	
(iv) Need to instal electronic telephone exchange at Bareilly during the current year	181—183
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	
(v) Need to construct an overbridge at Hathras railway junction	183
Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal	
(vi) Need to include proposed water reservoir at Kadvan in Bihar under Sone River Modernisation Programme during Eighth Five Year Plan	183—185
Shri Chhedi Paswan	

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(vii) Need to take immediate steps to resume the cargo operation from Alapuzha Port, Kerala	185—186
Shri T.J. Anjalose	
Motion of thanks on the President's Address :	
Shri Buta Singh	187—214
Shri Ramesh Chennithala	214—227
Shri Jaswant Singh	227—306
Shri Rabi Ray	306—320
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	320—335
Shri Digvijaya Singh	336—346

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, July 16, 1991/Asadha 25,
1913 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members,

I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar and Shri Jagannathrao Joshi.

Shri Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar was a Member of First Lok Sabha during 1952—57 representing the Dharwar-North constituency of erstwhile State of Bombay. Earlier, he was a Member of Central Legislative Assembly and Provisional Parliament. Later he became Member of Rajya Sabha (1962—68).

He was a renowned parliamentarian and an able administrator. As a Union Minister he held with distinction various important portfolios.

He led the no-tax campaign in Ankola Taluka during 1930—32. He took keen interest in the field of historical research and was associated with various research societies in different capacities.

A widely travelled person, he represented the country at several international conferences on trade and employment. He was a leader of Indian delegation to the ECAFE Conferences held at Lahore and Rangoon in 1951 and 1952 respectively.

Shri Karmarkar was a man of letters and had many works to his credit, such as "History of Congress" (in Kannada), "A Primer to Constitutional History". He also edited the "Vijaynagar Commemoration Volume".

He passed away on 20 June, 1991 at the ripe age of 89.

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi served the Lok Sabha continuously for two terms during 1967—77 representing Bhopal and Shajapur constituencies of Madhya Pradesh, respectively. Later he became a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1978—84.

A renowned social and political worker, he devoted his entire life for the political awakening among the masses and actively participated for liberation of Goa from the foreign domination.

He was an erudite orator. His forceful and effective participation in parliamentary proceedings left an indelible imprint and placed him in the rank of eminent parliamentarian about whom this House and the people of this country will always feel proud of and remember him with gratitude.

Shri Joshi passed away on 15 July, 1991 at the age of 71.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Sir, it appears that the ruling Congress Party has boycotted the proceedings of the House today as only a few Ministers are sitting here.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Electrification of Railway Routes

*41. **SHRI ASHOKRAO ANANDRAO DESHMUKH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the electrification of railway routes during 1990-91;

(b) whether the target has been fully achieved ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and

(d) the target set for the year 1991-92 ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) Electrification of 1040 route kms. was targetted for completion during 1990-91.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Due to teething problems encountered in commissioning of the associated new communication system.

(d) Electrification of 675 route kms.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOKRAO ANANDRAO DESHMUKH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, requisite progress in electrification of Railway routes has not been achieved so far. The shortage of coal or the constraints in transportation of coal leads to more and more consumption of diesel. Thus the burden on foreign exchange is steadily increasing. Hence, I want that all the railway lines that are constructed from today onwards should be electrified. As per your statement, you had proposed to electrify 1014 km. of railway routes during 1990-91. I would like to know the names of those States where you have carried out the electrification work and whether certain portions of Maharashtra have also been covered under it ? Is the Government going to electrify Manmad-Aurangabad Parbhani-Parsi Railway line falling in my constituency ?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, the lines which have been included during 1990-91 are :

Name	Route Kilometre
1. Palsora—Maksi	75
2. Badnera—Wardha (which is also in Maharashtra)	99
3. Nagpur—Itarsi	297
4. Itarsi—Piplani	109
5. Bhusawal—Asirgarh	59
6. Durg—Tharsa	225
7. Morrapur—Salem—Sankaridurg	99
8. Magnesite—Metturdam	37
9. Joilarpettai—Kuppam	38
10. Yamuna Bridge—Agra	5
Total Route Kilometres	1040

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOKRAO ANANDRAO DESHMUKH : My question is that by 1985—90 you electrified 9252 kms of railway route. Under the Seventh Five Year Plan, the electrification work on 2812 kms, of railway routes has been completed. All these lines are located in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Under this plan, no electrification work was undertaken in Maharashtra. Perhaps Maharashtra has been ignored once again in the Eighth and Ninth plan also and there is a proposal to electrify the Delhi—Ambala—Ludhiana, Gumia—Pathratu, Sitarampur—Jhajha, Bokaro—Puri—Hatia, Bondamunda and Ahmedabad—Gandhinagar lines only in these plans. As such I would like to know whether the Manmad—Aurangabad line which is a metre-gauge line, would be electrified or not under the Eighth or Ninth Plan on which the conversion work is going on ; because our area is a backward one and three 'Jyotirlings' and Guru

Govind Singh's Gurudwara are located there and many devotees go there.

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, so far as the suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, at this stage, I cannot say anything.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM : Sir, the Madras Rapid Transport System was taken up a few years back and the date of completion of this project is yet to be decided. The progress of the work is very-very slow and is adding to the sorrow of the Madras City Transport system. May I know from the hon. Minister the reason behind the enormous delay in completion of this project. This project covers the entire city's population.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir the question which the hon. Member has put is not connected with this question.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM : I have not completed my question. The Minister is ignorant

of the problem. He has not answered my question. He has intervened to say that it does not pertain to the main question. My question pertains to the main question. The Madras Rapid transport system comes under electrification. Perhaps the Minister is not aware of it. What is happening to this system ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : The electrification of the railway lines is the ultimate goal of the railways in our country. The electrification needs very heavy investment. We know from the debate which took place either in this House or in the other House that the Members of Parliament are keen about the developmental activities in their regions, in their constituencies, and they have been demanding them in their regions. We have always been sympathetic towards them. I can assure the House that we are equally concerned about what the Members feel about it. But due to the constraint of resources, we cannot do it as quickly as they want. Taking into account our limit and your limit, we can speak and satisfy our electorates outside, but we have to go in a planned and phased manner depending on the density of the traffic. I understand what the Hon. Member has been talking about rapid transportation system in Madras. It is suburban. Unless we complete the trunk route where the density of traffic is heavy, we cannot know suburban problems are also growing which we cannot ignore. As and when we try to come out of the problems and as we feel comfortable that we are in a position to take up more and more responsibility, more

not just go into the suburban. We and more work, we will continue to do it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKARJI VAGHELA : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how much the diesel engine is cheaper in comparison to steam engine and how much cheaper is electric engine in comparison to diesel engine ? Today there is acute shortage of electricity in the country and the gas worth crores of rupees is flared in the country. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas is also present here. Will the Government undertake the work of Railway electrification by generating more and more electricity from the gas ?

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SARIEF : The policy is to phase out the steam locos, which we are doing in a phased manner. So far as diesel and electricity are concerned, the cost variation is not much. We have to depend upon outside for it. The electrification of railway lines is the ultimate goal. So far as gas is concerned, what he said, it is not with us. I do not know how it will work; whether it would be possible to do it. But, anyhow, we will examine it.

DR. (SMT.) K.S. SOUNDARAM : About the electrification of railway lines, I request the Hon. Minister to please tell us the progress made in the electrification of Jolarpet to Erode railway line in Tamil Nadu and in particular between Salem and Coimbatore. I have seen that the work is going on at a snail's pace. I request the Hon. Minister to take steps to

speed up this project and extend it upto Coimbatore at the earliest.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : By this year, Jolarpet to Erode railway line will be completed; and from Erode to Ernakulam will be taken up in the future.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS : Since important questions on the subject could not be asked, half-an-hour discussion may please be allowed on this question.

[English]

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DIESEL AND KEROSENE

*42. **SHRI S.B. SINGH:**

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government contemplate to reduce the prices of diesel and kerosene;

(b) if so, the time by which prices are likely to be reduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Any change in the prices of petroleum products is considered by the Government, keeping in view supplies, growth in demand and other socio-economic factors.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I would like to make a point about the reply itself. The reply is no reply to the question that I have asked. My question is very categorical. Whether the Government contemplates to reduce the prices but you are saying, "Any change in the prices..." So. I would like to have your direction on this matter, because it is not only Question No. 4 that is the issue I am raising. I want the Government to be very specific in its reply. I would like to have your direction on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your supplementary and extract the direction and the reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The direction has to come from you, not from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Speakers do not give directions as to how the Ministers should reply to questions. It is not for the Speaker to say as to how the reply should be given.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You have to protect the rights of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why, the supplementary is there.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have asked a question. I have to elicit the correct reply. The Minister is not giving a correct reply.

MR. SPEAKER : As a good parliamentarian you know how to get the reply. You will get it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I would like to make an observation.

I am really amazed at the cynicism and the double-speak of the Government.

I have with me the manifesto of the Congress Party with the picture of the late departed leader of the Congress Party.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it necessary to point it out ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Yes. It is necessary to point it out every time the question of prices comes up in this House. I intend to do it. You may keep sitting or you may walk out if you are fed up. I am not going to make an appeal. (*Interruptions*) I am prepared to make a categorical statement.

Sir, the manifesto says, "The promises in this manifesto will be implemented in a period of five years. However, the Congress will mean business from DAY ONE." That is in capital letters. . . (*Interruptions*) Listen: It is very necessary. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not take the responsibility of the Speaker.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Please read your manifesto first.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, How many Petroleum Ministers are here ?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Both of them are capable of putting the right questions and giving the right answers.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is necessary. My question is based on certain assurances. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please, do not do like that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, my question is that there was an assurance given to the people of India before the election and the assurance was, "However, the Congress will mean business from DAY ONE. It will take up each pledge for implementation in right earnest according to a definite time-frame as detailed below : We pledge that the Congress Government will in the first hundred days arrest the rise price rise in essential commodities and in particular roll back prices to levels of 10th July 1990 in the case of diesel and kerosene."

Now my question is, does the Minister say that this assurance that is given in the manifesto is valid or has the Government decided to dump this assurance because as a party while going before the people, it had one face and as a Government in this House it has another face ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Everything is correct.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am extremely happy that the Hon. Member Shri George Fernandes is compelled to refer to our party manifesto, and it also shows how greatly he appreciates our pioneer, and our party. We are grateful to our departed leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi under

whose guidance and skill this manifesto was prepared and we stand by the commitments which are laid down in the manifesto. All our efforts will be in the direction to achieve the objectives as indicated in our party manifesto . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Sir, the Question Hour is intended to secure specific replies from the Government. I think, the Hon. Member is very correct when he has pointedly asked whether the Government contemplate reducing the prices of diesel and kerosene. The answer is strange. Even the reply in regard to the supplementary question is evasive. It is here that the Chair does come in and the Minister must be directed to be very specific in his replies.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have specifically replied to the supplementary question that he had asked . . . (*Interruptions*) May I say what I had said in my main answer ? . . . (*Interruptions*) Any change in the prices of petroleum products is considered by the Government keeping in view supplies, growth in demand and other socio-economic factors. All these will be taken into consideration while fixing the prices of diesel and kerosene especially and the Government will come forth with a proposal in the statement of the Budget when it is presented . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must protect the interests of the House . . . (*Interruptions*) Now I would like to ask another supplementary question. Does the Government justify the Gulf surcharge

which was imposed by the predecessor Government ? And if it does justify it, will it atleast apologise to the electorate for having told untruth to them ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, he is asking a question with reference to the Gulf surcharge. No doubt the Gulf surcharge was imposed. Under what circumstances it was imposed ? The previous Government knows about it; the whole nation knows about it. Fiscal measures are announced at the time of presenting the Budget. I do not want to take the time of the House in indulging myself into the aspect of fiscal arrangements . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, my question was very specific. The Minister is in the Government today. The predecessor Government took the decision in regard to Gulf surcharge in certain socio-economic and so on and so on situation. Does the Minister believe that it was justified ? It was a very specific question. If the Minister does not have a reply, it means that he just does not know what he is talking about . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I request the Hon. Minister to wait till the Budget is presented to the House . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, this particular question has been admitted knowing that the Budget is to be presented. Therefore, to every supplementary question on this question for the Hon. Minister to say "wait until the Budget is presented" is really insulting the collectivity of this House. Sir, are you suggesting

that we should accept whatever the Minister says in this regard? I would like to lend my support to my friend Mr. George Fernandes. The Gulf surcharge was imposed in a specific condition when temporarily the international oil prices had shot up to 40 dollars per barrel. Now the oil prices had slumped to around 22 dollars. There is really no justification for the continuity of Gulf surcharge when the international prices had slumped from 40 dollars to 22 dollars. My friend Mr. George Fernandes had asked a simple question. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This question was already put by him. Please ask a different question.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : In the light of the changed situation, will the Government now drop the Gulf surcharge so that the prices automatically come to normal?

MR. SPEAKER : This question was already asked by him.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : can only say that it is a suggestion for action.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA : Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to say that the farmers are not able to get diesel because its rate has gone up. They have to buy it in black market to meet their requirement. I want to know when does the Minister propose to reduce the price of diesel in order to provide relief to the farmers.

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : All our efforts will be to help the farmers.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : In clear terms the Congress Party pledged before the country that within 100 days diesel and kerosene prices would be reduced. There is no answer to that question. Is the Government going to reduce the prices of kerosene and diesel within 100 days?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The Hon. Member himself has answered my question by referring to 100 days.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : What is the percentage of central taxes plus Gulf surcharge in the price structure of per litre of diesel and kerosene?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I need a separate notice for that.

Maximisation of Power Generation

*43. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have recently discussed with the State Electricity Boards various steps to maximise power generation ;

(b) whether there have been some differences over the role of the National Power Distribution Corporation and whether the same have since been sorted out ;

(c) the details of the fresh measures Government propose to take to maximise power generation ; and

(d) the extent to which the position is likely to improve as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Union Government regularly holds discussion with State Authorities at the time of formulating annual plans and clearance of various projects regarding the steps to be taken to improve the overall performance of State Electricity Boards, including maximisation of power generation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to maximise power generation include ; (i) increase in the Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Stations ; (ii) Steps to reduce T&D losses ; (iii) installation of capacitors to improve voltage profile ; (iv) Renovation and Modernisation Programme of old thermal power stations ; (v) training for Engineers and Operation and Maintenance personnel for reducing unplanned outages of power plants ; (vi) introduction of productivity linked incentive scheme for generation and assistance to SEBs in procurement of requisite quality and quantity of coal and also spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources. These steps which were continued during the past, are being followed in the present plan period. In addition,

new generating capacity is proposed to be added during the 8th Plan.

(d) The overall energy shortage in the country is likely to come down to about 3% by the end of the 8th Plan, as against the energy shortage of 8% during 1990-91.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: When the country is facing an unprecedented power shortage, though there have been efforts to maximise power generation, these have had limited success. There seems to be complicity of various States and Central agencies with regard to power generation. In view of this fact, I would like to know the steps that have been taken to formulate a national power policy with regard to generation and distribution of power both conventional and non-conventional, and to maximise power generation.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI : Continuous inter-action is maintained with the State Electricity Boards for maximising generation through various meetings. Monthly meetings of the operation coordination committee are held in which all the SEB regions participate. Secretary (Coal) and Special Secretary (Power) also meet the Chairmen of SEBs individually as well as through organised meetings on regional and national levels to discuss maximisation of power from generating units. Secretary (Coordination) is taking weekly meetings on every Friday. He reviews the coal supplies to thermal power stations so that generation level is maintained and no power station faces closure due to lack of adequate coal supplies. Every year conferences of Power Ministers and

Chief Ministers are held to discuss various issues relating to power sector including maximisation of power generation. The last Power Ministers conference was held in September, 1990 and the last Chief Ministers conference was held in February, 1991. The Conference of Chief Ministers discussed the role of SEBs in power development and their financial problems. I have also called a meeting of the Chairmen of the State Electricity Boards in August, 1991.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Karnataka is also facing acute shortage of power. There are some projects which have already been taken up to produce more power. For example, Kaiga Nuclear Power Project. But it is facing problems due to opposition from environmentalists. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what is the Government view on the environmental problem and what steps have been taken to expedite the Kaiga Nuclear Power Project.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, this question does not come under my Ministry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that he is trying to provide adequate electricity as per the requirement. The Kota Thermal Power Plant has to remain closed for four-five days consecutively due to non-availability of coal in adequate quantity. If coal is made available, it is of inferior quality. Three days back, the Chief Engineer of the Plant visited your

department but your Ministry made no effort to supply coal of better quality. As such, your department is requested to supply coal of a better quality so that there can be more power generation in that area. Keeping this in view will be Hon. Minister extend assistance to Kota Thermal Power Plant so that it may generate more power for the nation?

[*English*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, this question does not come under my Ministry. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I had allowed you to ask the question and you are talking something else.

[*English*]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Karnataka is one of the power deficit States in the entire country. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Central investment in power sector in respect of Karnataka is far below than the national average and if it is so what steps the Government propose to take up to wipe out such discrimination?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir Mangalore Thermal Power Plant is under consideration and Government is trying its level best to augment the power supply to Karnataka.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: There is acute shortage of power in Delhi,

resulting in blackout. What steps are being taken by the Government to supply more electricity to Delhi?

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : I want a specific answer. . . (*Interruptions*) I want to know whether it is far below than the national average or not. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, it is about the maximisation of power. It entirely comes under this question. The Minister should not be so technical in answering questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Minister, are you interested in replying to his question? . .

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You will be allowed one by one.

[English]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country is divided in five zones—North, South, East, West and North-East and in this zone of South, my Government, in 1989, proposed to set up the Mangalore Thermal Power Corporation. It will involve thousands crores of rupees. We try to exploit power where it is available and then try to transmit that power to some more regions in that zone.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now-a-days, there is a heavy power-shortage in Delhi and in certain areas, there is no power supply for

28 hours. Therefore, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister of Energy the steps he is going to take to supply more electricity to Delhi?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Kalkadasji, again you will see that he does not answer. This is a general question and you are asking a specific question.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to the generation of electricity.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : O.K. you put the question if you are interested . .

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS : Will you please indicate the places where the shortage of power exists? There is power shortage in Delhi; so will they provide more electricity? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are getting up again and again. It is not right when others are asking questions.

[English]

If I call out your name, you will please get up and ask the question, but not like this please. Others are also disturbed.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI : Sir the Hon. Member's question does not arise out of this question . . (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK : The Minister has no right to say that "question does not arise". He can say that the question is not related to the subject.

[*English*]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, it has been stated that the Hon. Minister had discussions with the State Electricity Boards. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the State Electricity Boards could not maximise the power generation due to paucity of funds and due to heavy losses incurred by them.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI : No, that is not a fact, Sir. If the Hon. Member asks me this question, I would say that today the Plant Load Factor is the lowest in Bihar. This is the job of the State Electricity Boards and the State Electricity Boards are autonomous bodies. Therefore, I cannot reply this question .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Khuranaji ..

(*Interruptions*)[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS : Either you say that no question should be put about electricity; there is heavy shortage of electricity in Delhi and you say ..

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a question.

SHRI KALKA DAS : What happened to my question ?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot extract answers and replies from me also. You have to get them from the Ministers.

(*Interruptions*)[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS : Please state whether the question regarding Delhi is relevant or not ?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : If the answer is not satisfying, you can have your own interpretation of the answer. It is not necessary all the time for me to interfere.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS : Mr. Speaker, are you protecting me ? Electricity is an important subject. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I am asking Shri Khurana to speak.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is what was the target of power generation during the Seventh Plan and how much has been achieved and the total net loss incurred by all the boards ?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the target of power generation during the Seventh Five Year Plan was 22,245 M.W. which was achieved and the target during the Eighth Five Year Plan was fixed at 38,000 M.W. but when you came to power, it was catastrophe .. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The words used by the Minister, I will look into.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Delhi-Bombay Flight Via Allahabad

*44. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Allahabad-Delhi flight has been regularised and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government are considering to introduce a flight from Delhi to Bombay via Allahabad; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be introduced ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK) : (a) Indian Airlines has temporarily suspended its service to Allahabad because of operational constraints.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated by the Hon. Minister that Indian Airlines has temporarily suspended its services to

Allahabad because of operational constraints. I would like to know those operational constraints and the time by which the services to Allahabad will be restored by removing those constraints ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member is aware that the gulf-war started in August 1990 and a big number of our aircraft were deployed to repatriate the Indians residing there. Particularly, the Air-buses were used there. To maintain the services on high density routes, the Boeing 737 were withdrawn from the low density routes and that is why the service to Allahabad was temporarily suspended.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very simple issue. Now, there is no chance of Gulf like situation arising. Keeping the reply now given by the Hon. Minister in view, I would like to request him to restore the Airlines services to Allahabad by considering the issue sympathetically so that the people get the facility of air transport.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the Hon. Member that we would make attempts to consider each and every issue sympathetically. Some local residents of Allahabad also came to see us in this regard. Some Congressmen also came to me and said a lot of things in this regard. For the last two weeks, we have been making efforts to review the issue and I would like to tell the Hon. Member that the

demands raised by the local residents and the Congressmen are under consideration . . . (*Interruptions*). What I am saying is true. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Only the Congress people are saying and no one else ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : This matter is not related only to the Congress, but it relates to the public.

[*English*]

The Minister must know this. Mr. Speaker, kindly organise a refresher course for the Ministers. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have presented the factual position before the House. Some of the Member here only believe in making noise. And some other Members believe in carrying out concrete programmes. Therefore, I presented the factual position here and if the Hon. Members are not interested in listening to what I am going to say, I will not say.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism said that the aircraft were used in repatriating the Indians during the Gulf-War.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very limited question relating only to Allahabad, Bombay and Delhi. You will be allowed to ask the question relating only to that.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : That is why I am asking this question regarding the accommodation.

[*Translation*]

The Indians, who were repatriated from the Gulf countries, were asked to furnish a bond that they would pay the entire fare when they go back. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the fares have been collected from them and have been deposited in the Treasury after the end of the Gulf war ?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This does not relate to this question. If you want to reply I have no objection.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : I do not necessarily want to reply to this question because, as you said, it does not relate to this question. But earlier I was interrupted due to other reasons. I just wanted to say that we have sympathetically considered the demand of those people belonging to a particular party who came from Allahabad. I will not name that party. Those people did demand that this Allahabad service should be restored. From the 1st of August we are, on their demand, intending to restore that service twice a week from Delhi to Kanpur and Allahabad and then back to Delhi.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the Prime Ministership of Shri V.P. Singh, air services had been withdrawn to many places in remote areas. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he would like to consider all such

cases for restoring the air services, particularly to Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the near future.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :

Sir, the Hon. Member's suggestions and sentiments have been noted.

[Translation]

Conversion and Doubling of Metre Gauge Lines

***45. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the metre-gauge lines into broad-gauge ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether a decision has also been taken to double some metre-gauge lines ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure involved therein ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the alternative steps being taken to provide additional travel facilities to the passengers ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines to Broad Gauge is taken up considering merits of each case. Such works are included in the budget after obtaining the approval of Planning Commission. The works are taken up after approval of the Budget by the Parliament.

(b) Details of Gauge Conversion works currently in progress are given below :—

Serial No.	Name of project	Km.
1	2	3
1	Phulera—Bikaner (Lagarh) and Merta Road—Jodhpur	430
2	Bhildi—Samdari and parallel BG line from Samdari—Jodhpur	303
3	Chhapra—Arrah	171
4	Salempur—Barhajbazar	21
5	Samastipur—Darbhanga	37
6	Kashipur—Lalkua	60
7	Mysore—Bangalore	138
8	Manmad—Parbhani—Parlivaajinath	354
9	Parbhani—Purna & Mudkhed—Adilabad and parallel BG from Purna—Mudkhed	248
10	Sawaimadhopur—Jaipur & parallel BG line from Jaipur—Phulera	187
11	Bhildi—Viramgam New Line/Conversion	145
12	Nadiad—Kapadvanj	45

(c) Doubling of existing single line sections whether on Broad Gauge or Metre Gauge is taken up to improve the carrying capacity on saturated sections.

(d) Doubling of 31 km Metre Gauge line on Delhi-Rewari section is in progress. 21 km between Garhi

Harsaru and Pataudi Road has been completed and 10 km. between Pataudi Road and Khalilpur is yet to be opened. Cost of this work is anticipated to be Rs. 19.82 crores.

(e) Upgradation for line capacity augmentation by improving track, standard of signalling etc. is being

taken up wherever necessary to meet the requirements of traffic.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, the steps being taken for converting metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines. The hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are connected with Agra-Kathgodam metre gauge line only. People coming from Bombay, Madras and other places to hilly areas have to change train at Agra and catch metre gauge trains for Kathgodam. But due to lack of facilities and absence of broad gauge line, very few people come by train to this area. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, the time by which metre gauge line from Agra to Kathgodam will be converted into broad gauge line ?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : From general you are going to specific.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : The question is in the general form. But however, what the Hon. Member wants that is not at the moment, before the Railways to consider.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the Ministers of the new Government do not come fully prepared in the House and try to evade replies by simply saying that information is being collected. They must collect all the information before coming to the House. They must also think that supplement arises—related to the main question will also be asked. The Hon. Minister has men-

tioned in the statement that Kashipur-Lalkua track will be doubled. I would like to ask him by when the doubling of 7 km. track between Kashipur and Lalkua is likely to be completed and opened to traffic ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question is not of general nature.

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : The distance from Kashipur to Lalkuan is 60 kms. and not 7 kms. At the moment, the work is in progress and depending upon the availability of funds, it will be completed.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : When will the Mysore-Bangalore metre gauge conversion be completed? I also want to know whether it is before the Government to convert Mangalore-Bangalore metre gauge line ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : As I have already said at the moment, Mysore-Bangalore conversion is under the consideration. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : The Bangalore-Mysore conversion is in progress and it is likely to be completed by December, 1992.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know, whether it is a fact that in 1984, the Government of Bihar sent a proposal for converting Paha-leja, Pipradih, Bhavnathpur metre gauge line into broad gauge line. In 1988 the Central Government accorded permission for conversion of

this line and had assured that it would be done without any further delay. But till now nothing has been done. So I want to know from the Hon. Minister the time by which the conversion work of Pahaleja, Pipradih, Bhavnathpur metre gauge line into broad gauge will be done ?

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : As you know, the main question is in very clear general terms. I would like to answer this question in general terms but in a specific manner.

Unfortunately, the metre gauge system has not gained so much of importance as the broad gauge has. The reason being whether it is the public sector investment or private sector investment, they always look to the broad gauge system. The private sector or the public sector does not like to invest in the areas of metre gauge. That is one of the reasons why the metre gauge is neglected.

To convert the entire metre gauge into broad gauge requires thousands of crores of rupees which we cannot afford to. But I am very clear in my mind that as long as both systems have to exist, we cannot continue to ignore the metre gauge as that system also has to cater to the needs of the people in those regions where we have not been able to make the conversion. Therefore, I have already advised my Ministry to examine how we can upgrade the metre-gauge itself as long as we want to serve the people in those areas without making them to suffer. It should be made in such a way that it generates confidence in both the private and public sectors and they

would come forward to make such investment that the area can develop and produce returns.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while giving reply to this question the Minister has repeatedly used two-three words. The Hon. Minister has stated that the work of converting metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines will be taken up on the basis of merits and demerits of each project with a view to improve productivity and efficiency. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the criteria for merits and demerits of each project. The Indore-Khandwa metre gauge line is 100 years old. So under which category this line's conversion falls on the basis of the concept of merits of each case ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the Hon. Member that Government is considering the proposal for conversion of all the metre gauge lines into broad gauge. We want to remove all the difficulties which are being faced by the people of backward areas and create such conditions which may be favourable for speedy development of those regions.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the reply to the part (b) of the question that the work of converting Samastipur—Darbhanga metre gauge line is in progress. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the time by which the work is likely to be completed and whether there is any proposal to extend the conversion of

railway track beyond Darbhanga upto Narkatiyaganj .. (*Interruptions*) ..

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a specific question.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : My question is quite specific .. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is an expected question. If the Minister has information, I have no objection.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Samastipur-Darbhanga conversion has been included but because of paucity of funds, the progress is very very slow.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Why? You make funds available. Is it because of the change of Government or what?

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, because the Hon. Minister is replying to the specific question .. (*Interruptions*). he has rightly stated that because of the metre gauge lines in the backward areas the industrialists hesitate to set up new industries there. You are well aware that the Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh is the most backward area of the country. The Shahganj—Maunathbhanjan is a metre gauge line and the previous Government announced that it would soon be converted into broad gauge line. I and Shri Kalp Nath Rai, both of us hail from the eastern region viz. Azamgarh and Maunathbhanjan districts. The question is not of development of just these two districts, but of the whole eastern region of U.P.

Will the Hon. Minister sympathetically consider the request for providing the funds for conversion of Shahganj—Maunathbhanjan metre gauge line into broad gauge line?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to make it clear that though the Government favours conversion of the lines mentioned by Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav and others but I cannot promise the time by which we will be able to do it because, until the economic condition of our country improves, we cannot start new projects. We have to mobilise our resources and streamline the economic condition of our country .. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Would you invite foreign investment for conversion? .. (*Interruptions*) ..

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot do like this ..

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI : Just now, the Hon. Minister has stated that the backward areas of the country should not remain devoid of the rail transport facility for long. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh, the work for constructing 8 km. of rail track had been going on for the last 15 years. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister the time likely to be taken for transforming the backward area into the area of affluence.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Coal Reserves in Orissa

*46. SHRI BRIJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge reserve of high and medium grade coal in Orissa and its availability has been examined in detail by the Coal India Limited;

(b) If so, the details of coal (amount and grade) explored in Orissa during the last ten years; and

(c) the programme of the Government for exploration of coal in Orissa and target to be achieved by the end of the century?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is huge reserve of coal in the State of Orissa but largely inferior grade useful for power generation. The inventory of coal resources in Orissa has been assessed by the Geological Survey of India on 1-1-1991 as 44,307 million tonnes. Only about 5-6% of the total reserves are of high and medium grades.

(b) The total incremental resources assessed over the last ten years in Orissa is about 38,000 million tonnes.

(c) Geological Survey of India has a programme to deploy 6 drills for regional exploration during the 8th and 9th Plan periods in Talcher and Ib Valley Coalfields of Orissa. This

is likely to establish further coal resources.

For the purpose of detailed exploration required for the mine planning and design, 21 drills would be deployed by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute in the 8th and 9th Plan periods in 24 blocks, which will enable bringing in an additional reserves of 9000 million tonnes to be brought into proven category.

Import of Petroleum Products

*47. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise imports of petroleum products in terms of rupee as well as quantity during the last one year;

(b) the extent of indigenous production of the above during the same period, category-wise and

(c) the current stock position, commitments made for imports and indigenous production of these items?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) During 1990-91 total import of various petroleum products was about 8.66 million tonnes valued at Rs. 4660.22 crores and the indigenous production of such products was 27.20 million tonnes.

During 1991-92 products import is currently planned at about 9.626 million tonnes and the indigenous production of these products is estimated to be about 26.75 million tonnes.

[*Translation*]

Hasanpur-Sakri Railway Line

*48. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand to construct a railway line from Hasanpur to Sakri in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken in future in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to constraint of resources it would be difficult to take up this line at present.

[*English*]

Performance of Coal India Limited

*50. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries has been reviewed and suggestions made to improve their functioning ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether an amount of Rs. 1858 crores due to the Coal India Limited remains unrealised from the various State Electricity Boards ;

(d) if so, the amount due from each State Electricity Board and the steps taken so far to recover the same and the details of the period over which these arrears have accumulated ; and

(e) the details of steps being taken to increase the production, to stop illegal mining, pilferage, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At the beginning of each year annual targets for Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries are laid down covering all the aspects and their performance is reviewed monthly, quarterly and annually. Coal production and despatches are monitored every week at the level of Secretary (Co-ordination) in the Cabinet Secretariate as well. On the basis of these review meetings corrective steps are taken to ensure that CIL meets all the performance targets laid down for it by the Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As on 30-4-1991, provisionally Rs. 1856.50 crores were outstanding against various State Electricity Boards/Power utilities. A detailed statement is enclosed. These arrears are more than six months old and have remained outstanding for over a period of 4-5 years. The following steps have been taken to recover the dues :—

1. Department of Coal has already introduced from 1-4-1990 the system of linking current coal supplies to advance payment progressively for 25% of the linkages to 100% from 1-1-1991. The balance of payments were to be made within one month of submission of bills.
2. All power house units commissioned after 1-4-89 are to

be supplied coal only against advance payment or against Revolving Letters of Credit.

Affairs to adjust the second instalment of undisputed dues as on 31-5-90.

3. Accordingly, the subsidiary coal companies have been advised to make specific offer for movement of coal by rail to the Thermal Power Stations, taking into account the payments made by them. Thus SEBs/Power utilities who make payments in full would receive maximum coal and those who do not make payments, would be receiving comparatively a lesser quantity.

These steps have produced results and total outstanding have come down to Rs. 1856.50 crores as on 30-4-91 against Rs. 1876.60 crores of 1-4-90 and further down to Rs. 1795.55 crores as per the provisional figures of 31-5-91.

4. At the level of Secretary (Coal) the matter has been brought to the notice of Chief Secretary of the concerned States for urging upon the SEBs to clear the arrear positively at the earliest lest supply is stopped to the defaulting SEBs.

(e) Steps taken to increase coal production, inter-alia include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, application of new technologies to achieve maximum results and making available inputs and infrastructural facilities in time to optimise production of coal.

Steps taken to stop illegal mining of coal are as follows :—

5. In view of the critical financial position of CIL, Government of India has decided to adjust Coal Sales Outstandings as on 31-5-90 against the Central Assistance payable to State Governments in four Annual instalments commencing from 1990-91. Accordingly, CIL has received Rs. 273.36 crores in June—October, 1990 by way of such Central Assistance. This represents 25% of the undisputed dues as on 31-5-90. Proposals have been sent to Department of Economic

(i) Illegal mining has been made a cognizable offence under Coal Mines Nationalisation Act. State Governments have been requested to take action against the offenders in terms of the provision of this Act and Indian Penal Code. Other steps taken in this regard include.

(ii) fencing and sealing old abandoned quarries ;

(iii) round the clock vigilance to check illegal mining etc.

In order to stop pilferage, strict security measures are in operation, including fencing and guarding of coal dumps.

STATEMENT
Power house-wise/Electricity Board-wise "Amount Due" and "deductions" made by the consumers as on 30-4-91
(Figures in lakh of Rs.)

Power House/Electricity Board	Total outstanding		Within 1 month		Within 3 months but more than one month		Within 6 months but more than three months		Six months and above	
	Amount due	Dedn. made	Amount due	Dedn. made	Amount due	Dedn. made	Amount due	Dedn. made	Amount due	Dedn. made
B.S.E.B.	7832	1717	390	—	—	—	—	—	7442	1717
U.P.S.E.B.	56483	6735	1388	—	2804	—	4715	—	47576	6735
O.S.E.B.	284	4	280	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
P.S.E.B.	14788	11021	626	—	1204	—	899	—	12059	11021
T.N.E.B.	6124	3791	1476	2	695	18	934	934	3019	2837
H.S.E.B.	13208	7187	520	—	—	—	19	—	12669	7187
R.S.E.B.	2059	975	258	11	161	147	262	6	1378	811
M.S.E.B.	15304	9916	2114	272	139	111	818	732	12233	8801
H.P.E.B.	5547	1765	918	2	848	14	(—)329	111	4110	1638
G.E.B.	9767	6146	2004	182	2241	602	1621	475	3901	3887
W.B.S.E.B.	4627	15	770	—	—	—	—	—	3857	15
A.P.E.B.	508	391	63	21	377	302	43	43	25	25
TOTAL	136531	49663	10807	490	8473	1198	8982	3301	108269	44674

STATEMENT—Contd.

Power House/Electricity Board	Total Outstanding		Within 1 month		Within 3 months but more than one month		Within 6 months but more than three months		Six months and above	
	Amount due	Dedn. made	Amount due	Dedn. made	Amount due	Dedn. made	Amount due	Dedn. made	Amount due	Dedn. made
K.T.P.	335	—	(—)197	—	334	—	108	—	90	—
W.B.P.D.C.	2984	—	1117	—	318	—	147	—	1402	—
B.P.L.	3932	817	222	1	—	—	—	—	3710	816
D.V.C.	17198	2735	1397	—	737	—	1386	—	13678	2735
D.E.S.U.	3769	1392	215	—	—	—	—	—	3554	1392
B.T.P.S.	11219	10229	584	—	38	—	—	—	10597	10229
N.T.P.C.	6607	3697	2372	5	588	221	628	559	3019	2912
C.E.S.C.	346	53	281	—	—	—	—	—	65	63
A.E.C.	2740	2395	369	40	35	35	511	511	1825	1809
Others	(—)11	18	(—)40	—	—	—	—	—	29	18
SUB TOTAL	49119	21336	6320	46	2050	256	2780	1070	37969	19964
GRAND TOTAL	185650	70999	17127	536	10523	1454	11762	4371	146238	64638

[Translation]

Setting up of Gas Based Power Plants in Madhya Pradesh

*51. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up gas based power-plants in Madhya Pradesh has been approved ;

(b) if so, the places where such plants are likely to be set up ; and

(c) the production capacity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The proposal to establish a gas based thermal plant by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board at Bhandar Tehsil of Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh with capacity of 817 MW has been received. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has been requested to obtain fuel linkage and other statutory clearances.

[English]

Loss to Railways due to Agitations

*52. SHRI PRAKASH BAPU VASANT RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss suffered by the Railways due to agitations and violence in the various parts of the country during the last one year ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for the security of railway property ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Nearly Rs. 125 crores in 1990-91.

(b) The maintenance of law and order and control of crime on Railways is the responsibility of the State Government concerned.

Flaring of Natural Gas

*53. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of the natural gas being flared each year and since when it is happening ;

(b) the steps taken so far to stop this wastage ;

(c) the outcome thereof ;

(d) the action plan, if any, for the future ;

(e) whether the Government have approached the World Bank in this regard ;

(f) if so, the details of the proposal made ; and

(g) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (g) Natural Gas is being flared since 1957-58. During 1990-91 approximately 5161 Million Cubic Meters of gas of an estimated value of Rs. 720 crores was flared.

Steps are being taken to reduce flaring which include implementation of various projects some of which have been posed for World Bank assistance. The World Bank has sanctioned loan assistance of US \$ 450 Million.

[Translation]

Survey for Railway Line from Una to Jogendra Nagar

*54. **PROF. PREM DHUMAL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Himachal Pradesh Government to conduct a survey for broad gauge railway line via Una, Shahtalai, Bilaspur, Barmana, Sundar Nagar and Mandi up to Jogendra Nagar; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of constraint of resources it would be difficult to take up this work.

[English]

Grounding of Airbus A-320

*55. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Airbus A-320 aircraft grounded after the Bangalore crash ;

(b) whether this grounding of Airbus A-320 is justifiable; and

(c) the details of safety measures taken before re-introduction of these aircraft.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) 14 Airbus A-320 aircraft remained on ground from 19-2-1990 onwards. 4 Airbus A-320 aircraft, which were received during October, 1990 had also remained so from the date of their arrival.

(b) Following the Bangalore air crash, the operations of A-320 fleet was suspended keeping in view the apprehension in the mind of the travelling public and the need for evaluating the state of preparedness of Indian Airlines for the safe operation of the fleet.

(c) The Technical Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Air Marshal S. S. Ramdas had made certain recommendations for the safe operation of the A-320 fleet. These recommendations related to :

- (i) Training of Pilots.
- (ii) Training of 'A' and 'C' Engineers.
- (iii) Maintenance Infrastructure.
- (iv) Maintenance/operating procedures and use of Minimum Equipment List (MEL).
- (v) Integrated Management System to Coordinate all the activities related to rectification of the deficiencies noted.

Indian Airlines has taken adequate steps to implement these recommendations before resuming A-320 operations.

Release of LPG Connections

***56 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG connections released during 1991 on out of turn basis; and

(b) the criteria followed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) 59350.

(b) (i) On the recommendations of Members of Parliament.

(ii) At the discretion of the Government.

Konkan Railway Project

***57. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Konkan Railway Corporation is executing the work of the Konkan railway project as per schedule ;

(b) the present stage of the project; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to extend this railway line from Mangalore to Sabarimala in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. . .

(b) Work from both ends and at a number of locations in between has been started. Two sections : Mangalore-Ldupi (68 km) and Roha-Dasgaon (47 km) are expected to be ready in 1992-93.

(c) No, Sir.

Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant

***58. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :**

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN :

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Super Thermal Power Plant at Talcher in Orissa is progressing according to the schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken for its timely completion;

(c) whether there is any need for upward revision of the estimate of this project due to delay in work and price rise ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The original approved cost of the project in November, 1988 (at June, 1988 price) was Rs. 1480.85 crores. The NTPC have submitted to the Government a revised Draft Project Report at a project cost of Rs. 2047.40 crores in April, 1991 (at March, 1991 price). The proposed revision of cost is not due to delay in work, but because of price rise, exchange rate variation, scope change and change in duties and taxes etc.

[Translation]

Linking of Saharsa with Vayudoot Service

*59. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to link Saharsa Commissioner of Northern Bihar with Vayudoot service.

(b) if so, the time by which the said commissioner would be linked with other parts of the country by Vayudoot service ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Due to the heavy losses being sustained by it, Vayudoot has been compelled to reduce its network drastically. The airlinking of new stations is not a feasible proposition for Vayudoot at the present juncture.

Criteria for Rural Electrification

*60. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any criteria have been laid down by the Central Electricity Authority for the electrification of villages and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a village is treated as electrified even without giving electricity connections to the villagers living there ;

(c) whether the Government have directed the States to treat a village

as electrified even if it has been provided only a single electricity connection ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (d) According to the existing definition of village electrification, a village is treated as electrified, even if one service connection has been provided within the revenue boundary of the village.

Allocation of Railway Land on Tehbazari in Izzatnagar

136. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railway land in the Izzatnagar division of North Eastern Railway has been allotted on tehbazari basis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ;

(c) the criteria adopted for allotment of land for this purpose ;

(d) whether such allotments are reviewed from time to time ; and

(e) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A plot of railway land measuring about 51,150 sq. ft. at Izzatnagar has been licensed for tehbazari since 1976. This has been done for the purpose of earning revenue from the land and also providing shopping

facilities to the residents of the Railway Staff Colony.

(c) As per extant rules, existing licences on tehbazari basis have been allowed to continue as long as the land is not required by the Railway for development works.

[English]

(e) *Tehbazari* licences are reviewed annually and renewed subject to spa-reability of land and clearance of the dues by licencees.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Air India's Approach to IATA Against British Airways

137. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "AI to approach IATA against British Airways ad blitz" appearing in the Calcutta edition of "Business Standard" dated 27th March, 1991 and state ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India approached the International Air Travel Authority (IATA) in a bid to prevent the British Airways from flying out passengers from India free of cost ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of steps taken to check such unhealthy trade practice by foreign Airlines operation from India ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The offer was made without prior approval and hence the DGCA took up the matter with the British Airways. After considering their reply, the DGCA has advised British Airways that in future they should take prior approval of the DGCA in accordance with the provisions of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 before such offers are made.

[Translation]

Rural Electrification of Bahraich District in Uttar Pradesh

138. SHRI RUDRASEN CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for the total electrification of Bahraich district in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of electrified and unelectrified villages in the district ; and

(d) the total number of villages electrified during 1990-91 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) Rural Electrification Programmes are formulated and executed by the respective State Electricity Boards according to the priorities fixed by the State authorities.

(c) As per available information, the number of electrified and un-electrified villages in the Bahraich District of Uttar Pradesh cumulatively as on 31-3-1991 were 1,335 and 549 respectively.

(d) During 1990-91, 67 villages are reported to have been electrified in the Bahraich district in Uttar Pradesh.

Allotment of Dealership for Petroleum Products

139. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petroleum products dealerships granted by various oil companies during 1990-91, State-Wise and Company-Wise ;

(b) the number of such dealerships granted at the discretion of the Government, State-Wise ; and

(c) the number duly processed and approved by the respective Boards concerned, State-Wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) Letters of Intent for dealerships given by the various oil companies during 1990-91 are being reviewed by the Government.

[Translation]

Air Service between Delhi-Darbhanga-Guwahati

140. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce air service between Delhi-Darbhanga-Guwahati ;

(b) whether there is a proposal to introduce Vayudoot Service between Patna-Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga daily or on alternative days ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Ban on Drinking on Domestic Flights

141. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to ban drinking in all domestic flights of the Indian Airlines and Vayudoot ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Control of Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur Headworks

142. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab has not handed over the control of Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur headworks to Bhakra-Beas Management Board ;

(b) if so, whether the former Chief Minister of Rajasthan had written a letter to the Prime Minister on 6 December, 1989 for taking immediate action in this regard ;

(c) if so, whether necessary instructions have been given by the Union Government to Punjab Government in this regard ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the time by which the instructions are likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) Control has not been handed over to Bhakra Beas Management Board.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) A directive was issued by the Central Government on 3rd January, 1978 under Sub-Section (8) of Section 79 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, directing the Government of Punjab to hand over the control of the Headworks at Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur to Bhakra Beas

Management Board (BBMB). Subsequently an agreement was signed by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in the presence of the Prime Minister on 31-12-1981 wherein there was a provision regarding measures to ensure equitable distribution of water to all the partner States. Accordingly, BBMB has been regularly monitoring the release of water to the various States. All the partner States including Rajasthan and Haryana are represented on the BBMB and any complaint about short supplies is taken up by the representatives of the States concerned and sorted out in the Board. Further, in a joint meeting held on 19-9-90 in which senior representatives of Government of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, J&K, etc. participated, it was pointed out that Rajasthan had on no occasion brought before the Technical Committee of BBMB any complaint of less release of water. It was, *inter alia*, decided that such issues should be sorted out among the partner States in the Technical Committee.

[*English*]

Tourism Plan

143. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RA- GHAVAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have drawn up any new tourism plan for the current year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) and

(b) The Ministry has prepared its annual plan for the year 1991-92 which provides for giving some financial assistance to the State Governments for augmentation of their tourism infrastructural facilities. This assistance is extended on specific proposals received from the State Governments subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Transportation of Coal from Singareni Collieries

144. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Railways have not supplied adequate rakes to Singareni Collieries to carry coal to Vijayawada Thermal Power Station resulting in some units being shut off ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Railways to meet the full demand of rakes for that Collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Railway Lines in Orissa

145. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the rail links the Orissa Government has recommended to the Union Government for implementation ; and

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) The names of the rail links recommended by the Orissa Government are as under :—

I. Daitari-Banspani Railway
Line 143 km

II. Talcher-Gopalpur Port
Railway line 325 km

III. Jeypore-Malkangiri Rail-
way line 100 km

IV. Rayagada-Gopalpur Port
Railway line 165 km

(b) I. *Daitari-Banspani railway line (143 km)*

The construction of Daitari-Banspani (143 km) new BG railway line is under consideration of the Ministry of Surface Transport and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (M. M. T. C.) as a part of the proposal mooted by M/s Hyundai Corporation of South Korea for the development of Paradeep Port for export of Iron Ore. As soon as the Ministry of Surface Transport and M.M.T.C. finalise the proposal including the financial arrangements for funding of the rail ink project and the Ministry of Environment and Forests also clears it from the environmental and forestry angles, the Railways can take up the construction of this new BG railway line.

II. *Talcher-Gopalpur Port railway line (325 km)*

The Railway has been asked to carry out a quick reappraisal survey for Talcher-Berhampur-Gopalpur Port railway line.

III. *Jeypore-Malkangiri railway line* (100 km) &

IV. *Rayagada Gopalpur Port railway line* (165 km)

Due to acute constraint of resources and heavy commitments for on-going projects, it is not proposed to take up Jeypore-Malkangiri and Rayagada-Gopalpur Port railway lines, for the present.

Railway Line from Khurda Road to Bhabanipatora (Orissa)

146. SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-
DHURY : Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to construct a railway line from Khurda Road to Bhabanipatora in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount to be spent thereon and when the construction work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Supply to Ceramic Units

147. SHRI DHARMANNA MON-
DAYYA SADUL : Will the Minister
of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of ceramic units catering various industrial consumer items are facing problems in getting coal at normal prices :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken to provide coal at normal rate to these units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI
S. B. NYAMAGOUA) : (a) to (c)
Government have been giving pre-
ference in allotment of railway wagons
for movement of coal to priority sec-
tors which include power, cement,
steel, railways, fertilizers and alumi-
nium. Due to limited availability of
railway wagons, coal movement by
rail to other consumers including ce-
ramic industries has been affected.
They may, therefore, have to meet
their requirements by moving coal by
road which is more expensive. Steps
are being taken to augment the avail-
ability of railway wagons for coal
loading through faster turn around of
wagons and reducing loading and un-
loading time.

Purchase of Air Craft from Soviet Union

148. SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL
AVIATION AND TOURISM be plea-
sed to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal
to purchase civilian passenger aircraft
from the Soviet Union ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of comparative com-
petitiveness in the international mar-
ket ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL
AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI
MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a)
Presently, there is no proposal to pur-
chase any civilian passenger aircraft
from Soviet Union.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps

149. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA :

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDOYYA SADUL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the category-wise number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps allotted during the last six months, month-wise, general and out of turn basis, separately ;

(b) the criteria followed therefor ;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the allotment ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) the number of applications still pending (general and out of turn quota, separately) and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) Letters of Intent for dealerships given by the various oil companies during the last six months are being reviewed by the Government.

(e) No such statistics are being maintained.

Conversion of Manmad-Nanded Railway Line

150. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad-Nanded railway line ; and

(b) the time by which this scheme will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) Two works of conversion of Metre Gauge line to Broad Gauge have been sanctioned in the Marathwada region.

(a) Manmad-Parbhani-Parli Vajjnath.

(b) Parbhani-Purna and Mudkhed-Adilabad and parallel BG line between Purna and Mudkhed.

In order to meet the transportation needs of coal from Wardha Valley to Parli Vajjnath Thermal Power Station, the project has been phased in the following manner :

Phase-I Manmad-Aurangabad.

Phase-II Adilabad-Mudkhed-Parbhani Parli Vajjnath.

Phase-III Aurangabad-Parbhani.

The work on Phase-I is in full swing and is nearing completion. The work on Phase-II has also been commenced in stretches. The work on Phase-III viz., Aurangabad-Parbhani will be started after the work on Phase-II has been sufficiently progressed.

(b) Phase-I from Manmad to Aurangabad is expected to be completed during the financial year 91-92. For the work of Phase II & III completion date has not yet been fixed and would depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

[English]

Airstrips at Minicoy and Androth Islands of Lakshadweep

151. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have approved the construction of airstrips at Minicoy and Androth Islands of Lakshadweep ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any delay in implementation and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time by which the aforementioned air-strips are likely to be completed and brought under operation ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The feasibility study undertaken by the National Airports Authority in April, 1989 reveals that construction of airports at Androth and Minicoy Islands for Dornier-228 and Avro-748 aircraft operations is possible at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.20 crores and Rs. 11 crores respectively. In view of acute financial constraints, the National Airports Authority has no plans to take up the projects in the near future.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Delay in Release of LPG Connections by I. O. C.

152. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has been taking long time in releasing the gas connections and of issuing duplicate letters in the event of the original having not been received by the concerned individuals ; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to improve the functioning of the IOC in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) While individual cases of delay can be looked into there is no such general complaint.

Airstrip at Ranakpur, Rajasthan

[Translation]

153. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ranakpur temple in Rajasthan is famous for its sculpture in the World ;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide air service including Vayudoot there by constructing any airstrip in order to provide facilities to the tourists ;

(c) if so, the place where the airstrip is to be constructed for airlines operation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The traffic potential, commercial viability of the operations, availability of resources and their deployment, fleet availability and plan of operation of scheduled air lines, and other such

factors relevant to the construction of a new airport do not permit the possibility of a new airport being taken up for construction at Ranakpur in the near future.

Expenditure on Railway Terminals

[English]

154. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated revised expenditure to be incurred on Kurla terminal of Central Railway and Bandra Terminal of Western Railway separately and the expected date of their completion and commission ; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1991 on these two projects separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) The total estimated expenditure to be incurred on the construction of new passenger terminal at Kurla (Phase-I, Stage-I) is Rs. 24.95 crores and for Bandra Rs. 12.53 crores, respectively. The commissioning of these 2 terminals is held up on account of dispute of land for 13 acres and 33 Guntas in the case of Kurla Terminal and on account of encroachment by about 1200 hutment dwellers on the Railway land within the proposed approach road to the Bandra Terminal Building. Both the cases are subjudice. The terminals are expected to be commissioned within 6 months of clearance of respective case by the Court.

(b) Up to 31st March, 1991 Rs. 20.72 crores (approx.) and Rs. 10.95 crores (approx.) have been incurred

on these 2 projects viz., Kurla Terminal and Bandra Terminal, respectively.

Konkan Railway Project

155. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on Konkan Railway Project is progressing as per the original schedule ;

(b) whether the Konkan Railway Corporation has been allowed to float Bonds for the purpose ;

(c) the reasons for delay, if any, in floating the bonds ; and

(d) the other steps proposed to make resources available in toto for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Railways have conveyed their formal approval to the Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. for floating of Bonds to the extent of Rs. 250 crores during the year 1991-92. The Corporation has since approached the Controller of Capital Issues for clearance.

(d) The Share Capital and the money to be released from issue of Bonds are expected to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the project.

[Translation]

Street Lighting in Colonies of East Delhi

156. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : Will the Minister of

POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in many colonies of East Delhi, people have been experiencing a good deal of inconvenience in the absence of street lights for the last several years ;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to make adequate arrangements for street lights in these colonies; and

(c) if so, when and where ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c) According to DESU, street light facility already exists in most colonies of East Delhi. Since the facility is provided against payment of the most of installation and maintenance by the sponsoring agencies, any fresh scheme, if required by any such colony, is to be sponsored and financed by them or Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

[English]

Losses of State Electricity Boards

157. SHRIMATI VASUNDRARA RAJE : Will the Minister of **POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) are running at loss ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the performance of each State Electricity Board during the last three years ;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve their performance; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) Most of the State Electricity Boards have been incurring losses due to absence of equity component in the capital structure, non-capitalization of interest during construction of projects in the past, low agriculture tariff, non-payment of RE subsidy by the State Governments, payment of State Electricity Duty, high T & D losses in the power system, high establishment cost due to over-staffing, large arrears in revenue collection, time and cost over-run in completion of projects etc.

(c) Details showing the surplus/deficit of various State Electricity Boards during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) Steps taken to improve the performance of the SEBs include amendment to the statute making it obligatory on the Boards to earn return of 3% surplus on fixed assets, making theft of power a cognizable offence, implementation of centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation schemes for uprating the performance of the thermal power stations, introduction of meritorious productivity reward scheme for improved performance of thermal power stations, etc.

STATEMENT
Yearly Profit/Loss of the State Electricity Boards after taking into account RE Subsidy as provided in the Accounts
(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	SEBs.	For the year ended 31st March						
		Profit/Loss		Subsidy provided				
		1988	1989	1990	1988	1989		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.30	16.80	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Bihar	-25.74	-190.95*	-8.30*	196.40	26.89	163.00	
3	Gujarat	24.30	13.90	-239.89	169.80	156.60	0.00	
4	Haryana	-80.90	-52.13	-67.77	65.00	32.93	33.00	
5	Himachal Pradesh	-16.60	71.00	-5.90	7.50	0.00	0.00	
6	Karnataka	-104.50	-50.60	-84.30	0.20	0.10	0.00	
7	Kerala	-56.70	-14.30	-10.50	0.00	0.00	0.10	
8	Madhya Pradesh	53.60	80.00*	82.56*	73.50	84.50	97.00	
9	Maharashtra	73.20	39.50	14.50	0.10	183.25	272.50	
10	Orissa	-45.50	-24.71	18.24*	16.70	21.20	26.03	
11	Punjab	-5.00	-68.10	-57.80	192.40	246.60	374.50	
12	Rajasthan	-65.90	-57.20	-147.80*	0.00	0.00	0.00	
13	Tamilnadu	33.20	41.30	58.20	287.10	437.50	554.10	
14	Uttar Pradesh	40.80	41.50*	89.70*	424.70	473.00	497.00	
15	West Bengal	-26.70	-38.80	-45.30	34.40	39.90	47.80	
16	Assam	-96.48*	-121.07*	-222.69*	49.49	60.36	0.00	
17	Meghalaya	2.40*	1.48*	1.08*	3.00	4.00	5.20	
TOTAL		-267.22	-312.38	-623.47	1520.29	1766.83	2070.23	

*Provisional/Un-audited.

Upgradation of Aurangabad Airport

158. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade Aurangabad airport as an International Airport and to develop Nanded airstrip from tourists point of view ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Airport at Shravasthi, U. P.

162. SHRI RUDRASEN CHAUDHURY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to construct an airport at Shravasthi in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide air taxi service up to Shravasthi to facilitate the International tourists, particularly Buddhist devotees ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A preliminary project report has been prepared for the construction of an airport at Shravasthi in Uttar Pradesh. The implementation of the project depends upon the availability of land free of cost from the State Government as well as resources being found for it.

Grants for Promoting Tourism

163. PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the State-wise details or grants provided by the Government during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively for promoting tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : A statement giving the financial assistance released to the State Governments for various projects/schemes for strengthening of tourism infrastructure during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is enclosed.

The financial assistance for the year 1991-92 would be extended on the specific proposals with estimates being received from the State Governments, subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released during	
		1989-90	1990-91 *
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	132.29	36.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	3.50
3	Assam	—	7.50
4	Bihar	2.00	73.63
5	Goa	14.70	—
6	Gujarat	21.25	41.50
7	Haryana	78.08	95.96
8	Himachal Pradesh	33.44	35.61
9	Jammu & Kashmir	180.80	33.18
10	Karnataka	56.99	42.00
11	Kerala	170.13	113.97
12	Madhya Pradesh	27.13	113.96
13	Maharashtra	24.53	74.93
14	Manipur	1.00	7.50
15	Meghalaya	34.00	12.19
16	Mizoram	15.00	8.50
17	Nagaland	43.62	17.50
18	Orissa	5.00	47.83
19	Punjab	9.29	20.90
20	Rajasthan	46.00	82.88
21	Sikkim	26.86	30.30
22	Tamilnadu	67.00	76.30
23	Tripura	21.50	14.23
24	Uttar Pradesh	117.24	201.25
25	West Bengal	86.65	98.00
Total		1215.50	1295.55

*Provisional.

[English]

Deposits of Crude Oil and Gas

164. SHRI ASHOK ANAND-RAO DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some more crude oil and natural gas deposits have been found in the country during the last one year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating names of places ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Oil/Gas have been found in 25 Structures in 1990-91 including Palej, Nandej and Sangampur in Gujarat ; Kharatar, Bhakhri Tibba, Bankia and Dandewala in Rajasthan; seven structures in Bombay Offshore; Mori, Manepalli, Elamanchilli in Andhra Pradesh; one structure in Krishna-Godavari offshore; Kamalapuram and

Tiruvarpur in Tamilnadu; and Dikom, Shalmari/Hapjan, Sarojini, Diroi and Kathaloni in Assam.

Conversion of M. G. Lines in Marathwada

165. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conversion of rail lines from metre gauge to broad gauge in Marathwada areas is going on ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far ; and

(c) by what time this work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The progress made in the 2 gauge conversion works in Marathwada is as under :—

Name of the Project	Progress as on 31-3-1991
(i) Conversion of Manmad-Parbhani Parli Vajjnath MG into BG (Work is in progress on Manmad-Aurangabad section 114 kms only)	Progress on Manmad-Aurangabad 114 km-74.5%
(ii) Conversion of Parbhani-Purna and Mudkhed-Adilabad MG into BG and parallel BG line between Purna and Mudkhed.	12%

(c) Phase I from Manmad to Aurangabad is expected to be completed during the financial year 91-92. For the work of Phase II & III, completion date has not yet been fixed and would depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

Coal Permits

166. SHRI S. B. SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal permits given by his Ministry or by the Coal India Limited during the last 18 months ; and

(b) what grade of coal was supplied to various parties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUA) : (a) and (b)

Neither Ministry of Coal nor Coal India Ltd. issue any coal permits. Any requests received for release of coal are dealt with and disposed of according to the procedures laid down by Sales Policy Committee of Coal India Ltd. The grade of coal supplied to various parties depends upon the requirements of consumers and availability of particular grades.

Appointment of General Sales Agents by Indian Airlines

167. SHRI S. B. SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of General Sales Agents or Selling Agencies appointed by the Indian Airlines in the last 18 months ; and

(b) the criteria of appointing such General Sales Agent/Agents ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) Indian Airlines does not appoint General Sales Agents. After 1-1-1990 it has appointed 154 Passenger Agents and 22 Cargo Agents in different parts of the country.

(b) The criteria for appointment of Passenger/Cargo Agents are :—

(i) For the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad, the applicant agents should have IATA approval.

(ii) The applicant agent should have suitable premises, atleast 2 staff capable of issuing IA documents, sufficient security arrangements and some prior

experience in air transportation business for stations other than mentioned at (i) above.

(iii) All applicant agents are required to be financially sound.

(iv) Commerical need of Indian Airlines for more agency representation at a particular station.

Power Supply in Capital

168. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRAPRASAD :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHRA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of deficiencies in the working of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking pointed out by the task force set up by the Union Government ; and

(b) the steps taken to remove the deficiencies for improving the power supply position in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) The Central Government has established a Task Force to periodically review the power supply position in Delhi and the measures necessary for meeting the same. In one of the recent meetings, the Task Force had suggested expeditious construction of various 220KV transmission lines, early restoration of the three damaged gas Turbine Units, synchronisation of one unit of Rajghat Power House and installation of adequate

shunt capacitors to maintain satisfactory voltage levels by DESU.

(b) DESU has already initiated action for the repairs of the gas turbines. The Unit No. 2 Rajghat has already been repaired and is expected to function shortly. DESU has also placed orders for 210 MVAR capacitors with M/s. BHEL.

[Translation]

Expansion of Platforms

169. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway stations where platforms are proposed to be expanded during 1991 ; and

(b) the names of such railway stations on metre gauge and broad gauge line in Uttar Pradesh and the details of such works being undertaken there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) 238 platforms on all Indian Railways are proposed to be expanded during this year, subject to availability of funds.

(b) On B.G. system in Uttar Pradesh, one platform each is proposed to be extended at Muzaffarnagar, Tundla, Aligarh, Allahabad, Sultanpur, Lucknow, Aulenda and Singarpur and two platforms are proposed to be extended at Saidraja. As regards M. G. system, work for conversion of

one M. G. platform into B. G. at Kanpur has been taken up.

Starting of Train from Hathras Quilash to Delhi

170. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to start a train from Hathras Qilash to Delhi ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Petroleum Products to Uttar Pradesh

171. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of petrol, diesel and kerosene supplied to Uttar Pradesh during the last two months ;

(b) whether the Government proposed to meet the shortage of these items in the state :

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a)

(In MTs)

	MS	HSD	SKO
May	34177	231541	71523
June	32136	210367	70918

(b) There was no report of short supplies of these items through retail outlets in U.P. during May and June, 1991.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Train Accidents

172. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of train accidents during the last six months in the country, zone-wise ;

(b) the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof, zone-wise ;

(d) whether there has been an increase in the number of accidents in comparison to the last year ;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such accidents ; and

(f) the details of compensation provided to the victims ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) to (f) A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) Railway-wise number of train accidents and casualties therein during the period January to June 1991 is as under :

Railway	Number of train accidents during Jan. to June 1991	Number of persons	
		Killed	Injured
Central	22	8	22
Eastern	33	19	37
Northern	25	20	115
North Eastern	8	9	58
Northeast Frontier	27	2	13
Southern	40	4	5
South Central	29	2	25
South Eastern	40	38	71
Western	26	6	63

Accidents took place mainly due to failure of railway staff, equipment failure, negligence of road users and sabotage.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Some of the important steps taken to reduce the accidents are—

(i) induction of technical devices to aid the human element.

(ii) intensive and frequent inspections of sensitive installations.

(iii) monitoring the performance of the staff of critical safety categories such as drivers, guards, station masters, etc.

(iv) intensive training including psychological checks of staff in operational categories.

(v) surprise checks against carriage of inflammable/explosive material in passenger trains.

- (vi) provision of whistle boards/speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of unman-ned level crossings and improving visibility for road users and train drivers.

(f) Compensation to the victims is awarded by the Bench of Railway Claims Tribunal in whose jurisdiction accident takes place and claims are settled as and when the awards are received. A sum of Rs. 4.25 lakhs has been paid as compensation. Besides, ex-gratia relief amounting to Rs. 3.52 lakhs was given to the next of kith and kin of the killed and to the injured.

[English]

Development of Chilka Lake

173. SHRI BRIJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that Chilka Lake in Orissa is getting silted;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have allotted any financial assistance to remove the silt and open the passage to the sea ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the development of Chilka Lake as a tourist spot ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

[Translation]

Railway Lines from Darbhanga to Mansi

174. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to extend railway line up to Mānsi via Darbhanga-Kusheshwar Asthan in Bihar in view of the backwardness of the area ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Railways are facing an acute constraint of resources. The funds provided for new lines are inadequate to progress even the works on hand. It would not be possible to consider these new lines.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies to SCs/STs

175. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps and cooking gas agencies in the country, State-wise ; and

(b) the number of such agencies given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The required details are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

	RO Dealership			LPG Distributorships		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
Andaman & Nicobar	3	0	0	1	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1191	61	13	337	36	11
Arunachal Pradesh	26	0	20	10	0	5
Assam	322	9	16	92	10	8
Bihar	908	42	12	141	18	10
Chandigarh	19	2	0	26	6	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0	1	1	0	0
Daman & Diu	4	0	0	2	0	0
Delhi	234	3	0	207	25	0
Goa	65	3	1	28	3	0
Gujarat	964	31	27	292	16	26
Haryana	491	35	0	117	23	0
Himachal Pradesh	76	8	0	34	5	2
Jammu & Kashmir	115	3	0	55	5	0
Karnataka	925	45	2	234	40	2
Kerala	698	28	1	167	34	1
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	869	15	19	214	11	22
Maharashtra	1519	36	27	540	32	35
Manipur	28	0	10	8	0	3
Meghalaya	48	0	22	9	0	5
Mizoram	12	0	8	8	0	3
Nagaland	26	0	9	12	0	6
Orissa	325	17	14	80	6	10
Pondicherry	25	4	0	5	1	0
Punjab	946	55	0	162	28	0
Rajasthan	891	52	30	158	17	11
Sikkim	9	0	1	2	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1401	107	3	305	55	2
Tripura	29	0	3	9	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	1886	109	0	427	65	0
West Bengal	998	61	5	218	30	7
Total	15056	726	244	3902	466	173

NOTE : Cases in which LOIs were issued since December, 1989 are being reviewed.

SC/ST Pilots in Indian Airlines and Air India

176. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of pilots employed in the Indian Airlines and the Air India and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pilots out of them ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to provide special training to the pilots belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) There are 348 pilots in Air India of which 9 belong to SC category. In Indian Airlines, there are 516 pilots of which 16 belong to SC and 3 to ST category.

(b) Indira Gandhi Rastriya Uran Akademi will be offering 100% scholarship of the training fee to 3 SC/ST candidates from the 7th CPL Course onwards. IGRUA would also recommend to the concerned State government for grant of scholarships to meet the expenses on boarding, lodging, library, sport, etc. SC/ST candidates belonging to their State.

[English]

Modernisation of Stations in Marathwada

177. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU VASANTRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in modernisation of the railway stations in Marathwada region ; and

(b) the details of the proposals in this regard including computerisation scheme on those stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) In Marathwada Region, Nanded Railway Station has been selected for development as a Model Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 97.90 lakh. In this regard, work of New 2nd class Waiting hall with modernised toilet facilities for ladies and gents has been completed and remodelling and face-lifting of the station building and provision of central concourse with modernised new booking counter have already been taken up.

Apart from this, Parbhani station has been modernised at a cost of Rs. 12 lakh and modernisation work at Aurangabad station taken up at a cost of Rs. 39.50 lakh.

No proposal to computerise the reservation system in Marathwada region is contemplated at present.

Summer Rush of Railway Passengers in Maharashtra

178. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU VASANTRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the summer rush of passengers to Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demand for additional accommodation in trains for different destinations in Maharashtra?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :**

(a) and (b) In order to clear the rush of passengers in Maharashtra, Railways had arranged 444 special trains in the summer rush period of 1991.

Acquisition of Airbus A-320

179. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Airbus A-320 aircraft with the Indian Airlines at present ;

(b) the number out of these that are operational and their performance;

(c) whether there is any proposal to acquire more Airbus A-320 aircraft for the Indian Airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) At present, except for the two A-320 aircraft which are undergoing 'C' checks, all the other 16 aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines are available for operations. These aircrafts are being rotated and because of shortage of pilots, any 12 of them are flying on scheduled services every day.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under the supplementary purchase agreement of 5-6-1989, Indian Airlines is due to acquire 12 more Airbus A-320 aircraft.

Allotment of LPG Agencies

180. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies allotted during 1991 ; and

(b) the criteria followed thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Letters of Intent for dealership given by the various oil companies during 1990-91 are being reviewed by the Government.

Sambalpur-Talcher Railway Line

181. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of the Sambalpur-Talcher railway line is behind schedule ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken for its speedy completion ; and

(c) by what time the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) On the Talcher-Sambalpur new B.G. line (172 km) 34 km length Talcher-Angul (18 km) and Sambalpur-Maneswar (16 km) was targetted for completion during 1991. However, due to local law and order and other problems with the Orissa Government these sections could not be opened. Work is at an advanced stage and these sections are expected to be opened during the current financial year.

(c) The completion of the entire project will depend on the availability of resources during the coming years.

Setting up of Subsidiary Coal Companies

182. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish new subsidiary coal companies under the Coal India Limited ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any demand for setting up of such a coal company in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGUDA) : (a) to (d) The proposal for setting up of a new subsidiary coal company of Coal India Limited in Orissa, is under consideration of the Government.

Committee for Selection of Sites for Power Plants

183. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had constituted any Committee for selection of sites for the establishment of power plants in future ;

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted by it ;

(c) the names of the places selected by the Committee ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the report with sitewise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Site Selection Committee was constituted in March, 1988 for identifying sites for large thermal power stations under the Chairmanship of Member (Thermal), Central Electricity Authority. The Committee in its report submitted in June, 1990 recommended three pit-head sites (Coal-based), two lignite based and sixteen load centre/coastal sites in different States for locating large thermal power stations of capacity 2000/3000 MW. The sites recommended by the Committee are indicated in the attached statement-I. Action taken is indicated in the Statement-II.

STATEMENT I

Sites recommended by the Site Selection Committee for Large Thermal Power Stations

1.0 Pit head TPS

1.1 Coal based

- (i) Korba area (MP) in Western Region.
- (ii) Singrauli area (MP) in Western Region.
- (iii) Ib Valley area (Orissa).

1.2 Lignite based

- (i) Bahur area (Pondicherry).
- (ii) Jayamkondan area (Trichy).

2.0 Load Centre/Coastal Sites

- (i) Narmada in Gujarat for 10th Plan & beyond.
- (ii) Bhusawal (Hatnur) in Maharashtra from 9th Plan onwards.
- (iii) Chandil in Bihar beyond 9th Plan.
- (iv) Nabinagar in Bihar beyond 9th Plan to meet the power demand in Northern India.
- (v) Sagardighi (Murshidabad) in West Bengal beyond 9th Plan.
- (vi) Two sites near Mysore on the fringe of Krishna Raj Sagar Reservoir in Karnataka.
- (vii) Torangallu near Hospet in Karnataka.
- (viii) Dhuri in Punjab for 9th Plan.
- (ix) Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh for 8th Plan onwards.
- (x) Coastal site in Gujarat for 9th Plan.
- (xi) Coastal site in Maharashtra for 9th Plan.
- (xii) Coastal site in Karnataka near Karwar for 10th Plan.
- (xiii) Coastal site in Andhra Pradesh near Krishnapatnam for 10th Plan.
- (xiv) Coastal site in Tamil Nadu near Cuddalore.
- (xv) Coastal site in Tamil Nadu near Nagapattinam.

STATEMENT II

Action Taken

- (i) Central Electricity Authority forwarded a copy of the Report of the Site Selection Committee to the Chief Secretary to the State Govt./Chairman of utilities in whose jurisdiction the sites fall to take further necessary action at their respective ends.
- (ii) The benefits from the following recommended schemes have been tentatively included in the generation programme for 9th Plan :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 9th Plan	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<i>Identified by Working Group</i>			
1	Coastal TPS in Gujarat— 4×500	1000	FR under preparation by GEB
2	Bhusawal— 2×500 Maharashtra	500	Revised FR awaited
3	New STPS in Singrauli area—MP— 4×500	1000	FR is awaited from NTPC
4	Vishakhapatnam— 4×500	1500	St. I— 2×500 MW cleared by CEA. Unit-1 likely to be commissioned in 8th Plan.
5	Coastal TPS in Maharashtra— 4×500	1000	FR is awaited.
6	Pondicherry (Lignite) — 2×500	1000	FR is awaited.
7	Cuddalore— 2×500	1000	FR for 3×210 MW received Revised FR is awaited.
<i>Identified by CEA</i>			
1	New STPS in Korba area—MP— 4×500	1000	FR is awaited from NTPC.
2	Chandil—Bihar— 4×500	1000	FR for 2×500 MW St. I received.
3	Large STPS in Ib-Valley— 4×750	1500	FR is awaited.
4	Sagardighi— 2×500	1000	FR received for 4×500 MW.

[Translation]

Conversion of Mansi-Forbesganj Railway Line

184. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mansi-Forbesganj via Saharasa metre-gauge railway line is in a very bad shape ;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to convert this line into broad-gauge ; and

(c) if so, the time by which this work would be undertaken and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) No, Sir

(b) Mansi-Forbesganj line via Saharasa is an integral part of MG rail network of North Bihar. Its conversion to BG in isolation will disrupt MG traffic flow system. Hence there is no proposal for conversion.

(c) Does not arise.

Computerised Reservation Office in Bareilly

185. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open computerised reservation office at Bareilly railway station ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coach Factory in Bareilly

186. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a coach factory in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The assessment of the requirement of rolling stock, including coaches is a continuous process, taking into account the projected requirements of the Railways, allocation of funds and the existing facilities available for production in Railway Sector and Public Sector Undertakings. No decision has been taken with regard to the need for the plant, its size or location.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification

187. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the country electrified during 1990-91 ;

(b) whether this number is more in comparison to similar statistics for 1989-90 ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c) The total number of villages electrified during 1990-91 was 10,214 (provisional). This was less as compared to 15,347 villages electrified during 1989-90, because the target fixed for village electrification during 1990-91 was reduced due to funds constraints and to make available more funds for energisation of pump sets.

Compensation for Missing Goods in Railways

188. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid by the Railways zone-wise as compensation during the last two years for the missing/lost goods ;

(b) whether any new scheme is being formulated to prevent the theft of goods ;

(c) whether wrong claims for compensation are also made ;

(d) if so, the measures taken to check them ;

(e) whether railway employees are also found involved in such cases ; and

(f) if so, how the situation is being tackled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The strategy to combat crime relating to theft of goods especially in crime prone areas is constantly under review and crime control measures are taken to prevent and detect crime according to the requirement of the situation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Each claim is investigated before settlement.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Railways	Total amount paid (in lacs of Rs.) for missing/lost goods	
	1988-89	1989-90
Central	88.19	66.81
Eastern	541.81	240.57
Northern	387.41	328.07
N.E.	43.77	49.31
N.F.	121.81	64.43
Southern	66.00	48.04
S.C.	38.13	29.53
S.E.	69.33	84.42
Western	213.43	132.99
Total	1569.88	1044.17

[English]

Late Running of 'Kerala Express'

189. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the regular late running of the 'Kerala Express'; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to run the train as per schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An intensive punctuality drive has been launched.

Introduction of New Trains Between New Delhi and Trivandrum

190. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the heavy rush of railway passengers on New Delhi-Trivandrum section ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce any new train on this section ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some passengers remain on waiting list.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Kayamkulam Super Thermal Power Plant

191. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA :

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the construction of the Super Thermal Power Station at Kayamkulam in Kerala stands ;

(b) whether the construction work was hampered on account of labour disputes ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the Union Government are planning to shift the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Station to some other State ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ;

(f) whether there is any financial constraint in the construction of this power plant ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c), (f) and (g) National Thermal Power Corporation has undertaken infrastructural works pending approval by Government of India. The progress of such work has not been hampered by any labour dispute.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Samastipur-Darbhanga Railway Line

192. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA, SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the extension work of broad-gauge line from Samastipur to Darbhanga was approved ;

(b) the budgetary allocations made for this project during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the details of the work completed during 1990-91 ;

(d) whether it is proposed to complete the project during the year 1991-92 ;

(e) if so, the specific details ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) In 1974-75 the work was sanctioned as a gauge conversion project which was later changed to parallel BG line in 1990-91 Budget.

(b) It has not been found possible to provide funds to this work so far, as the work has not been able to find its priority in the list of sanctioned works, in view of the acute resource constraints and the meagre funds allotted under this plan head by the Planning Commission.

(c) Nil.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Completion of this project would depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Bridge in Vijayawada City

193. SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of road under bridge in lieu of a railway level crossing near Ajit Singh Nagar on Madras-Howrah line in Vijayawada

City was included in railway works programme in 1988-89

(b) the details of the proposal and estimated cost thereof ;

(c) the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the project ; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes Sir. The work was initially sanctioned in the Railways Works Programme 1987-88.

(b) The proposal as revised by the State Government is for construction of road-over bridge at the location. The overall cost of the work is approximately Rs. 304.72 lakhs to be shared by the Railways (Rs. 143.81 lakhs) and the State Government (Rs. 160.91 lakhs).

(c) It took some time to work out the technical details of the revised scheme of road-overbridge.

(d) The work will be taken up for execution, after sanction of the estimates and completion of other preliminaries.

Development of Vijayawada Station

194. SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Vijayawada Station as a Model Station ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Vijayawada is one of the 67 stations selected to be developed as Model Stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 164.95 lakh. Under this scheme, works pertaining to provision of drinking water taps, benches/seats on platforms and waiting hall, bath cubicles, lavatories, urinals, cover over platforms, improvements to platforms and circulating area and re-arrangement of booking office area have been completed. Works relating to provision of lighting arrangements and fans; extension of foot over bridge, cycle stand, illuminated boards, new staircase for the foot over bridge from platform No. 1-A improvements to public address system and extension to the existing station building are in progress. Upto March, 1991 approximately Rs. 120.00 lakh have been spent on this scheme.

Extension of Run-way at Vijayawada Airport

195. SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps proposed to be taken to extend and to strengthen the run-way at Vijayawada Airport to facilitate Boeing Flights operation;

(b) whether the proposed work is in progress;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the likely date by which the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a)

With a view to extend and strengthen the runway at Vajayawada airport to facilitate Boeing flight operations, the National Airport Authority has drawn up a plan for (i) expansion and strengthening of the runway to 7500', (ii) widening and strengthening of the apron and the taxitrack, and (iii) construction of a new terminal building.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Due to financial constraints, it has not been possible to begin work on this project yet.

Enhancement of Prices of Coal

196. SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the prices of coal; and

(b) if so, the effect of the decision taken if any, on the economy of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) and (b) The prices of coal produced by Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) based on the indices of June, 1988 and January 1989 were revised last with effect from 1-1-1989 and 24-1-1989 respectively. Since then there has been substantial increase in the cost of production due to increase in the cost of inputs like wages on account of National Coal Wage Agreement IV, Variable Dearness Allowance, Explosive, POL, rate of interest. Therefore, CIL and SCCL have submitted proposals for increasing the

price of coal produced by them. No decision so far has been taken by the Government.

Strike by Indian Pilots Guild in Air India

197. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss sustained by the Air India as a result of the strike by the Indian Pilots Guild (IPG) during May 1991 ;

(b) whether his Ministry had given a flat to the airline's management to declare a lock-out, also to examine the feasibility of instituting a damages suit against the IPG;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the details of the long-term measures taken or are being taken by the Government to obviate such strike ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) While it is not possible to give any precise figure, the estimated net cash loss suffered by Air India would be of the order of Rs. 4 to 5 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This strike of the Air India pilots was illegal and unjustified and it was withdrawn by the IPG without any reservation. However, in the long term, it would be the endeavour of Air India to maintain harmonious industrial relations in the whole organisation and to instil a sense of

belonging and commitment in all sections of its employees.

Power Break-Down in Capital

198. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been constant load-shedding, power break-down in the capital since the onset of the current summer ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether any long-term or short-term plan has been formulated to tide over the situation ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) The power supply position in Delhi during the current summer season has been by and large satisfactory. The minor shortfalls of 1.15% in the availability of energy and 3.7% to 10.1% in the peak load during April—June, 1991 were met by suitable load management and enforcing peak period restrictions.

(c) to (e) The steps taken to improve the power supply position in Delhi include strengthening and augmentation of transmission and distribution system of various voltage levels, installation of 3 × 34.07 MW Waste Heat Recovery Units at the existing Gas Turbines of DESU and a 400 KV Transmission Ring around Delhi. Setting up of a 800 MW Gas

based Power Station in Delhi is also envisaged in the 8th Plan subject to the availability of resources.

Extension to Run-Way of Jaipur Airport

199. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 26, 1990, to Unstarred Question No. 523 regarding extension to run-way of Jaipur Airport and state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has since diverted the road running across the Jaipur airport land ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Rajasthan has been repeatedly requested to divert the village track so that the runway at the Jaipur airport could be extended, but they have not yet done, so.

[Translation]

Suspension of Trains due to Gulf Crisis

200. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of trains suspended due to gulf crisis ;

(b) whether the Government propose to restore these trains ;

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 41

Pairs of Mail/Express/Passenger trains were suspended.

(b) and (c) All the suspended trains except 8631/8632 Hatia-Varanasi Express (bi-weekly) have been restored.

Tourist Places in Rajasthan

201. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of local tourists and foreign tourists visiting Rajasthan is increasing continuously;

(b) if so, the percentage of the foreign tourists who are likely to visit Rajasthan during the year ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop new tourist places and to provide more facilities at the existing tourist places keeping in view the number of tourists visiting Rajasthan ;

(d) whether the State Government has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for concurrence in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposal and the time by which it is likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) The number of foreign tourists visiting Rajasthan has been increasing continuously during the last three years, though there has been a decline in domestic tourist arrivals in the State during 1990.

(b) About 31 percent of the foreign tourists coming to India visit Rajasthan.

(c) to (e) Development of tourism infrastructure is a continuous process and it is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. However, financial assistance is provided by the Central Government on the basis of specific proposals received from the States subject to availability of funds and relative merits. During the current financial year, the State Government of Rajasthan submitted two proposals for augmenting tourist facilities in the State. Both these proposals have been sanctioned.

International Airports

202. **SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA** : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where international airports are located at present and the criteria adopted for their establishment ; and

(b) the time by which Sanganer airport would be converted into an international airport ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Trivandrum. The broad criterion for establishment of international airports is the regional international traffic emanating from that area that would commercially attract international scheduled carriers and justify the massive investment required for building or upgrading an airport to international standards.

(b) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

[English]

Electrification of Railways Lines on S. E. R.

203. **SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of railway tracks electrified till date in the country (both broad and metre gauge) ; and

(b) by when the tracks on Khurda Road and Kharagpur divisions of South-Eastern Railway are likely to be electrified and the details of the scheme thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 28.7% of Board Gauge.

00.7% of Metre Gauge.

16.2% overall.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to electrify any further sections on Kharagpur or Khurda Road Divisions of South Eastern Railway.

Railway Line from Talcher to Gopalpur (Orissa)

204. **SHRI LOKANATH CHOUHDURY** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa government have submitted a proposal for the construction of a railway line from Talcher to Gopalpur for transport of coal to Southern region for thermal power stations ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railway has been asked to carry out a quick reappraisal survey for Talcher-Berhampur-Gopalpur Port railway line.

LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps in Kerala

205. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

The names of places where LPG agencies and petrol pumps are proposed to be started in the Eight Five Years Plan in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): No programme for LPG distributorships and retail outlet dealerships is planned Statewise for the five year plans.

Shatabdi Express from Trivandrum to Bangalore

206. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Shatabdi type express train from Trivandrum to Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Free Travel Railway Passes

207. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway passes for free travel issued during 1990-91, month-wise and category-wise;

(b) the number of such passes valid upto 1 April, 1990, category-wise;

(c) the number of such passes cancelled during this period;

(d) whether any rules have been framed to regulate the issue of such passes; and

(e) if so, the criteria adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) The number of Passes valid as on 1st April, 1990 is as under:—

First AC	.	.	.	1
First Class	.	.	.	55
Second Class	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	57

(c) Out of 57, 13 Card Passes were not renewed.

(d) and (e) Complimentary Card Passes are granted by the Ministry of Railways to eminent persons, organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities of 'All India Character' etc. Such Passes are issued based on these guidelines/merits of each case.

**Details of Complimentary Card Passes issued
Month-wise and Category-wise during 1990-91**

Month	First	AC	First Class	IIInd Class
April, 1990	—		5	—
May, 1990	—		6	—
June, 1990	—		3	1
July, 1990	—		8	1
August, 1990	—		3	—
September, 1990	—		3	1
October, 1990	—		4	—
November, 1990	1		5	—
December, 1990	1		5	1
January, 1991	2		13	—
February, 1991	1		34	2
March, 1991	—		38	5
Total	5		127	11

[Translation]

Restoration of Train Services Running from Samastipur

208. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of trains suspended due to anti-reservation agitation during the last year running from Samastipur to Jainagar, Sitamarhi, Nirmali and Lokahabazar and the trains out of them which have not been restored so far ; and

(b) the time by which these trains will be restored and if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and

(b) Some trains were cancelled last year on these sections due to Anti-reservation agitation for different destinations. Of these, 5 pairs of trains have not been restored due to lack of adequate traffic justification. At present there is no proposal to restore these trains.

These trains are :

- (i) 331/332 Samastipur-Nirmali Passenger.
- (ii) 459/460 Samastipur-Dharbhanga Passenger.
- (iii) 425/426 Dharbhanga-Narkatiaganj Passenger.
- (iv) 327/328 Dharbhanga-Jaynagar Passenger.
- (v) 321/322 Dharbhanga-Jaynagar Passenger.

**Unauthorised Collection of Money
from Trains Running from Samastipur**

209. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that ticketless passengers and hawkers on trains running from Samastipur to Jainagar, Sitamarhi, Nirmali and Lokhabazar are charged money by unauthorised elements causing revenue loss to the Government ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check this malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Indian Airline Services from Bombay-
Goa-Ratnagiri**

210. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of such airports in the country where services of the Indian Airlines are not available despite availability of essential facilities and the number of passengers travelling there being quite large ;

(b) whether Ratnagiri airport is one of them ;

(c) if so, whether services of Indian Airlines are proposed to be made available from Bombay and Goa to Ratnagiri ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) None, Sir.

(b) to (d) No, Sir, Ratnagiri airport is not equipped for operation of the type of aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines.

Cancellation of Vayudoot Service Between Bombay and Ratnagiri

211. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vayudoot services running between Bombay and Ratnagiri has been cancelled ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether these flights are proposed to be restored ; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Vayudoot service between Bombay and Ratnagiri was discontinued due to runway repairs, shortage of aircraft capacity and paucity of resources.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Coal Production

212. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of coal during 1990-91, State-wise ;

(b) the rate of royalty in force during the year and when it was last revised ;

(c) the examine road fair of coal on 1 April, 1990 and 1 April, 1991 ; and

(d) the actual amount paid to Bihar on account of royalty during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUA) : (a) State-wise production of coal (Prov.) during 1990-91 is given as under :—

(Figs. in million tonnes)
(Provisional)

Name of the State	Coal Production
1. Andhra Pradesh	17.708
2. Assam	0.678
3. J & K	0.015
4. Madhya Pradesh	65.361
5. Maharashtra	16.848
6. Orissa	16.212
7. Uttar Pradesh	10.320
8. Bihar	67.488
9. West Bengal	17.002
Total (All India)*	211.632

*Does not include production in unorganised mines in Meghalaya.

(b) the rates of royalty on coal were 1981. The rates of royalty in force last revised on the 12th February, during the year are as under :—

(i) *Group I Coals :*

(a) Coking Coal }
Steel Grade I } Seven rupees per tonne.
Steel Grade II }
Washery Grade I }

(b) Hand picked coal produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya and Nagaland Seven rupees per tonne.

(ii) *Group II Coals :*

(a) Coking Coal Washery Grade II
Coking Coal Washery Grade III }
(b) Semi-coking coal Grade I } Six rupees and fifty paise per
Semi-coking coal Grade II } tonne.
(c) Non-coking coal Grade A }
Non-coking coal Grade B }
(d) Ungraded R.O.M. Coal produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland }

(iii) *Group III Coals :*

(a) Coking Coal Washery Grade IV } Five rupees & fifty paise per
(b) Non-coking Coal Grade C } tonne.

(iv) *Group IV Coals :*

Non-coking coal grade D } Four rupees and thirty paise
Non-coking coal Grade E } per tonne.

(v) *Group V Coals :*

Non-coking Coal Grade F } Two rupees and fifty paise per
Non-coking Coal Grade G } tonne.

(vi) *Group VI Coals :*

Coal produced in Andhra Pradesh Five rupees per tonne.
(Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.)

(c) The road transportation charges collected by the coal companies from consumers have remained at the same level after last revision of coal prices in January, 1989. They are calculated as follows :—

Where coal is transported beyond a distance of 3 Kms. to the loading point, the coal companies shall be entitled to charge additional transport costs from the purchasers at following rates :

—distance more than 3 Kms. but not more than 10 Kms.—Rs. 10 per tonne.

—distance more than 10 Kms. but not more than 20 Kms.—Rs. 20 per tonne.

Ordinarily coal will not be transported beyond 20 Kms. in respect of non-core sector consumers. In the case of core sector consumers, where coal is transported for more than 20 Kms. to the loading points, transport charges will be payable on actual basis, to be borne by the purchasers. The core sectors for this purpose would include Steel, Loco, Cement, Power (Utility) Power (Captive) and Fertilizer.

(d) The actual amount paid to Government of Bihar on account of royalty on coal during last three years was as follows :

(Rs. in crores)	
Year	Royalty Paid
1988-89	33.16
1989-90	27.93
1990-91	28.9

(Data Provisional)

Foreign Tourists Visiting India

213. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN : SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign tourists visited India during 1990-91 and two preceding years ;

(b) their break-up state-wise ;

(c) the average number of days spent by a tourist in the country ;

(d) the average inflow of foreign exchange per tourist ; and

(e) the steps taken to increase tourist inflow during 1990-91 and proposed to be taken during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The total number of foreign tourists, excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, who visited India during the last 3 years are as given below :—

Year	Tourist Arrivals
1988-89	1,265,007
1989-90	1,360,227
1990-91	1,240,082

The State-wise break-up of tourist arrivals is not available.

(c) The average duration of stay of foreign tourists in India is about 30 days.

(d) The average per capita expenditure of foreign tourists in India is estimated to be Rs. 19,070 during 1990-91.

(e) Continuous upgradation of tourism infrastructure in the country and strengthening of marketing efforts in the overseas markets are the steps being taken to increase the tourist inflow to the country every year.

Commissioning of Opencast Coal Mine at Sonepur Bazari 'A'

214. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether commissioning of opencast coal mine of Sonepur Bazari 'A' has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent of cost overrun on account of the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c) The Sonepur Bazari 'A' opencast project of Eastern Coalfields Limited was sanctioned by the Government in July, 1985 at a capital cost of Rs. 192.96 crores. The implementation of the project has suffered on account of problems of land acquisition and associated issues related to rehabilitation of land oustees. After protracted dialogue with the Government of West Bengal the land was made available to ECL in November, 1990 and work on the project has now started. The Revised Cost Estimates of the project is no placed at Rs. 453.91 crores. The project is no expected to achieve its rated production of 3 m.t.p.a. by March, 1997.

91-L/B(D)250LSS(N.D.)—5

Production of Washed Coal

215. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise production of washed coal during 1990-91 by each of the subsidiaries of the Coal India Limited indicating targets and actuals;

(b) whether there has been shortfalls in production from targets; and

(c) if so, the reasons for shortfalls and the steps taken for improving production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Following are the reasons for shortfall in production of washed coal during 1990-91:—

(i) Shortage and frequent trippings of power in the Eastern Region. The power supply was disrupted on 25th-26th June, 1990 as a result of a serious failure in the eastern grid. Power supply position continued to remain unsatisfactory till about October, 1990. The situation got worsened due to incessant rains during that period. After improvement in power supply position, the production started picking up from November, 1990 onwards.

(ii) Frequent stoppage of work due to law and order problems created by bandhs, anti-reservation and other agitations.

Steps taken for improving the production are as under :—

- (i) Constant monitoring of power supply position and close co-ordination between CEA, Eastern Regional Electricity Board, DVC, NTPC, BSEB and CIL with a view to supply power to coal companies on priority.
- (ii) A programme of segregation of power supply feeders to coal mines has been taken up

and coking coal washeries are now receiving power through direct feeders from DVC.

- (iii) Additional Supply of power to the DVC system from northern grid and Orissa.
- (iv) Continuous operation of small captive power supply units available with the coal companies and setting up of more captive power plants.

STATEMENT

Month-wise washed coal production in subsidiaries of Coal India Limited during 1990-91

(million tonnes)

Month	BCCL		CCL		WCL		UTAL	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
April . . .	0.35	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.03	0.03	0.69	0.66
May . . .	0.39	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.02	0.02	0.72	0.67
June . . .	0.38	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.02	0.02	0.73	0.65
July . . .	0.38	0.27	0.32	0.29	0.03	0.03	0.73	0.59
August . . .	0.38	0.27	0.33	0.32	0.03	0.03	0.74	0.62
Sept. . . .	0.37	0.27	0.31	0.32	0.03	0.03	0.71	0.62
Oct. . . .	0.42	0.27	0.34	0.31	0.02	0.03	0.78	0.61
Nov. . . .	0.42	0.30	0.37	0.34	0.03	0.03	0.82	0.67
Dec. . . .	0.44	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.03	0.04	0.85	0.74
Jan. . . .	0.44	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.04	0.04	0.86	0.82
Feb. . . .	0.41	0.34	0.37	0.43	0.03	0.03	0.81	0.80
March . . .	0.44	0.38	0.48	0.50	0.03	0.04	0.95	0.92
TOTAL . .	4.82	3.69	4.23	4.31	0.34	0.37	9.39	8.37

Implementation of Koel-Karo Hydel Electric Project

216. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the cost overrun and time overrun in the execution of Koel-Karo Hydel Electric Project;

(b) the reasons for slow progress in the implementation of the project and

(c) whether the investment in this project will be commensurate with power requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

SOURCES (SHRI KALAP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) Government of India had decided in June, 1981 to approve the execution of Koel Karo Hydro-electric Project (710 MW) in the Central Sector at a total estimated cost of Rs. 444.67 crores (at March '80 price level) including interest during construction, envisaging a construction period of eight years. However, pending concurrence of the State Government to the formula for sharing of benefits from Hydro-electric Projects in the Central Sector and clearance of the project from environmental and forest angles, only an expenditure of Rs. 8 crores was allowed on establishment, acquisition of land and pre-construction investigation etc. Construction work on the project could not take off due to resistance of the local people to acquisition of land and the stay granted by the Supreme Court against dispossession of the local people from their lands. The stay has since been vacated. The forest clearance for the project was received as late as July, 1990. The cost of the project had in the meantime increased substantially, mainly due to price escalation. The estimated cost at March, 1991 price level works out of Rs. 1338.80 crores, including interest during construction. The project can be commissioned within a period of 7 years from the date of award of generating equipment, subject to fresh investment decision and availability of funds as per the updated cost estimates.

(c) Investment in Koel-Karo Project would help to augment power

availability in the Eastern Region where a deficit situation exists.

Appointment of Small LPG Agents

217. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :**

SHRI MARESHWAR SAVE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint small LPG agents to ease the difficulty of the consumers at small places;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to appoint such agents directly;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the villages and towns in Saidpur, Varanasi and Jaunpur Parliamentary Constituencies in which population is over 20,000 and there are no LPG outlets;

(e) the steps taken to open LPG agencies at such places;

(f) the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps sanctioned on out of turn basis by the Government during the last three years, and criteria followed therefor; and

(g) the number of requests for allotment of LPG agencies/petrol pumps that are pending and the time by which they are likely to be allotted LPG agencies/pumps ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.
- (d) Ram Nagar.
- (e) There are no immediate plans.
- (f) 1989—61
1990—62
1991—95
(Till date)

These allotments were made at the discretion of the Government. Letters of Intent issued since December 1989 are being reviewed.

(g) No such statistics are maintained.

[Translation]

Bridge at Pali Station

218. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is huge traffic near Pali railway station crossing; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct a railway bridge here for the convenience of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No Sir; However the traffic at the level crossing has been increasing.

(b) The Railways can take action in the matter, only after proposal for the facility is sponsored by the State Government, duly consenting to bear share the cost thereof, as per rules.

[English]

Completion of Separate Electricity Grid for Mayur Vihar in Delhi

219. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work for a separate electricity grid for cluster of Group Housing societies in Mayur Vihar phase-I extension (Noida Road) has been completed by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c) According to DESU, the 66 KV Grid Sub-Station at Mayur Vihar Phase-I has been commissioned in March, 1991. The sub-station has a firm capacity of 20 MVA. The new sub-station has been commissioned to avoid the problems faced by the residents of the area. The cluster of Group Housing Societies in the area are getting the benefit of this sub-station.

Performance of NTPC and NHPC

220. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of the National Thermal Power Corporation

(NTPC) and the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation (NHPC) is not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve their performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) The performance of National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation is satisfactory. However, their performance is reviewed constantly.

[Translation]

Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps to Unemployed Educated Youths

221. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had formulated a scheme to allot petrol pumps and cooking gas agencies to the unemployed educated youths; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Performance of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board

222. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the

Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board is running in loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have been approached by that Electricity Board for some additional funds ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) UPSEB will have a surplus of Rs. 89.70 crores during 1990 (provisional) if RE subsidy payable by the State Government is taken into account.

(c) and (d) According to UPSEB, loans to the extent of about Rs. 400 crores for financing of Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project, transmission, distribution and rural electrification works has been sought from Government of India, the Power Finance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Corporation and others.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK (Bolangir) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this year there has been scanty rainfall in Bolangir area. The labourers and the farmers of that area have become victims of famine and drought and are wandering in search of work

The Government of Orissa has failed to solve their problems. Therefore, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this problem and request that immediate arrangements should be made to meet this situation of famine and drought.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to a very important issue which is presently occurring in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A large number of foreign poachers are entering in our Islands and extracting valuable timber and they are carrying it in big ships. It is not only that. One policeman was killed in an encounter. Eight villagers were killed by those foreign poachers. But the Administration has not taken any action thereof. No compensation has been paid to the police personnel as well as to the villagers who were killed. There is a panic in those areas particularly in the North Andaman areas. People are afraid of living in their houses because every now and then a group of such poachers with arms enter the place. The Coast Guard people go around the Island in the Ship. But they do not land in the jungles. They say : "It is not our job. We can only see from outside. If we get any ship, we will seize it. Otherwise, those people who are in the land have to be taken care of by other people." But unfortunately the Administration has not taken any action so far. I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister in this regard. They should take immediate

action to build the confidence of the people, those who are living in that part of the country.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) : I and Shri Basudeb Acharia have raised an important issue before you, about circulation of a paper.

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to you.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, the Government of Kerala has recently requested for increasing the quantity of rice, ration rice which is supplied to the State. This is the time of monsoon. The Government was forced to give free ration in certain areas also. Moreover, the Onam festival is also approaching. So, the quantity of ration should be increased. Further, the quality of the rice which is distributed to the State is also very low. So, I request the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to intervene in the subject. Our Chief Minister Shri K. Karunakaran recently met and had a heated discussion with the Food Minister. So, I request the Hon. Minister to intervene in this matter and allot more rice of good quality to the State of Kerala. (Interruptions).

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have not given your ruling about the paper which was circulated among the Members of Parliament . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have said, I am coming to it later on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Yesterday we sought your permission to come to the well in case the Railway Minister does not give up a satisfactory reply on the question of re-employment of 600 people .. (*Interruptions*). Otherwise, the Railway Minister should give us an assurance .. (*Interruptions*) Will you protect us today ? We request for your protection.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHARJEE (Panskura) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to see in the newspaper that the Hon. Minister for Communications has announced that he will install one long-distance telephone line in every village in the next three years. Laudable idea indeed.

But, may I draw his attention through you that Panskura (my Constituency headquarters in the district of Midnapore) could never be contacted by me or by any one else with the installation of the telephone. It can hardly be connected with even the district headquarters Midnapore. Same is the situation with Kolaghat, where there is even a thermal power station and the same applies to Tam-luk, the Sub-divisional headquarters of Midnapore district.

May I expect that the Hon. Minister will pay heed to these things and try to rectify the position. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is drought and shortage of electricity in

Bihar. The farmers are facing a lot of difficulties due to the non-availability of water in the canals. Out of the 485 tubewells installed in Bhojpur and Buxar districts, 400 are out of order. The Bihar Government does not have funds to get them repaired. I request the Central Government to provide a sum of Rs. 4 crore and 85 lakhs to the State Government to construct the grid in Jagdishpur so that adequate supply of electricity could be made. More funds should be provided to the State Government for repairing the 400 tubewells so that the drought situation can be dealt with.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is a big and vast country. The people here are always in distress and are ruined due to drought or floods. This year the entire Bihar state is facing drought situation. Paddy seeds have not yet been sown and wherever they have been sown they are drying up. The prevailing red tapism in the state is the main hurdle to tackle drought situation effectively. If there had been actual democracy the government officials would have understood the problems of the public. In Jahanabad constituency the Government has installed a number of tubewells, but all these are lying out of order. There is enough water in Punpun and Falgu rivers. The Jahanabad constituency would have been saved from drought. If both these resources had been used on war-footing. I request the Central Government to provide immediate help to the State Government, so that the people of the area are saved from drought.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the Delhi to Bombay route there is a small distance section of Ajmer, Nasirabad, Nimuch and Mandsaur where due to continuous pressure of heavy traffic accidents often take place after Nasirabad. Therefore, it has become necessary to declare the route from Nasirabad to Mhow as national highway and there is a need to widen this road. There are several big industrial establishments, Divisional Headquarters of Army and CRPF, several textile mills and cement factories on this route. Due to the pressure of heavy traffic, this has become one of the busiest routes. Recently, a number of accidents took place near Chittor and Nimuch. While drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister of Surface-Transport towards this, I would like to request him that the part of this route, which has not yet been declared as national highway, should be declared as national highway and it should be widened immediately.

SHRI RATILAL VERMA (Dhauka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are talking much about education today but due to the present system of education students in Gujarat are facing difficulty in getting admission to Colleges. Thousands are in the que. The deaf persons desirous of seeking admission to primary training colleges have to go disappointed. Bribes are being taken from them and still they are not given admission and are cheated. As a result, a number of people are in distress there and preparations are being made to start an agitation in the State. I would like to

submit that today we talk much about education, but what kind of education it is, where we have to fight for getting admission. . . (*Interruptions*). In the end, I would like to request you to assure them that more colleges would be opened in Gujarat and proper arrangements in the regard would be made at the earliest possible.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the dacoity in the State Bank of Patiala Branch at Okhla Phase-I in Delhi yesterday, it is being said that it was the handiwork of terrorists. In this incident, five innocent persons were killed and Rs. 2 lakhs were looted. Day before yesterday in another incident, two feet of rail track was blown up by the terrorists at 11.15 p.m. near Patparganj in East Delhi. The Prayagraj Express had crossed the line only few minutes before the explosion and a major accident could have taken place there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that these incidents one after another, in Delhi clearly show that the terrorists have established bases here, in Delhi. Several people in Delhi are providing protection to them. The Government has this information through CBI, but whenever any such incident takes place, nothing is done by the police except sounding a red-alert. I would like to give an example that near about four and a half years ago, an incident of bomb explosion had taken place here. More than fifty persons were killed in that incident. But till now, no case has been started against those terrorists. I cited this example only to impress upon you that action should

be taken against terrorism. This is creating a feeling of insecurity among the Delhiites.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should issue directions on this issue. I would like to submit that it is a very serious matter. Since it is an issue pertaining to Delhi, we are anxious to know the forum where matters pertaining to Delhi should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : You have raised the matter and made your point. Now please resume your seat.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no Assembly or Metropolitan Council in Delhi, as such the Hon. Minister should at least make a statement here on this issue . .

(Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : It is a very serious matter Sir. It is not only one case; but there are a number of bank dacoity cases in Delhi within a few months. Yesterday it was in Okhla in South Delhi and it was a serious one. The law and order situation in Delhi is deteriorating gradually. So we demand that the Home Minister should make a statement. Five employees including the manager of that Bank of Patiala branch were killed by the militants. So, the Home Minister should make a statement today itself. This is a very serious situation which is happening in Delhi. A number of bank dacoities are taking place in Delhi. Therefore, I request the Home Minister to come and make a statement today itself.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to express my views on the law and order situation in Delhi. This matter was raised by me a few days back also wherein I had made a mention of the insecure atmosphere in which the Members of Parliament were functioning and the frequent incidents of bank robberies in Delhi. My colleague also referred to the extremist element. Delhi is the capital of India and as such, I understand that frequent occurrence of such incidents is a challenge to the law and order machinery. In this regard, we have given both Calling attention and Adjournment Motion. It is a very serious matter and therefore, I would request you to take this issue very seriously. The

Home Minister should make a statement on this issue and in the event of his declining to do so, this issue pertaining to the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi must be discussed at least once in the form of a Motion such as Calling Attention or a motion under Rule 184 or 193.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a large area of Western Rajasthan, the 'Neelgaes' (a kind of big white-footed antelope) very frequently invade the farms and destroy the crops sown by the farmers. The Forest Department has not taken any action to overcome this menace. Owing to it, the farmers guard their fields throughout the night, but herds of 'Neelgaes' enter the fields and destroy the standing crops and the stacked crops. I, therefore, request you to set up a sanctuary for the 'Neelgaes' or else the Central Government should take necessary steps to provide relief to the farmers from this menace.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Tiruvandrum): The Regional Passport Office in Cochin is almost paralysed or defunct. More than 5,000 applications for passport, which have completed all the formalities are pending for issue. The only reason for this is that out of seven lamination machines, six are out of order. So, they are not issuing the passport. Everyone knows the problem of unemployed youth. There are opportunities for several persons to go to the Gulf countries. They have received Visas; they have completed all the formalities; and except passport

everything is there. This is a very serious situation. People are very much frustrated.

Last year alone, 30,000 applications had been processed in that Office and that existing staff is not sufficient even for processing 10,000 applications. So, the existing staff is not adequate. More over, urgently the lamination machines have to be repaired. If my information is correct, it has got to be repaired only from Nasik because of their sensitive nature. Even a delay by one day means, several persons may lose appointment. So, the External Affairs Minister may look into and make arrangements for the immediate repair of those machines and issue of passport. Thank you.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Sir, I would like to raise the matter regarding bank robbery. Already several Hon. Members have spoken about it. I also would like to bring this to the notice of the Government. This is happening not only in Delhi, but throughout the country it is going on. Wherever rural banks are located, these robberies have become more often. There is no security in the bank and people are losing their confidence in the banking system.

So also, when passengers are travelling in the bus, these robberies are taking place and are being done by anti-social elements to cater to their needs and to further their activities. Therefore, the areas where such incidents are taking place should be located and proper arrangements should be

made to see that the passengers who travel by buses or trains or vans should be given proper security. So, the Government should come forward with a statement immediately so that the people may build up their confidence in the banking system. It is going to be a great loss not only to the nation but also to the depositors who keep money in the banks. Therefore, these things should immediately be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received a letter from the Hon. Finance Minister regretting the circulation of the views of the economists. I think, the matter can be closed with that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : What is the letter ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has regretted.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has now expressed his regret.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why should they utilise the Lok Sabha Secretariat for this purpose ? They should not pressurise the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Secretariat people are very experienced. The Lok Sabha Secretariat must have been pressurised.

MR. SPEAKER : There are two aspects. One aspect relates to the Finance Ministry. The other aspect relates to the legislature secretariat. As far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, I have received a letter and the matter should rest over there.

As far as this Secretariat is concerned, I am personally looking into it for appropriate action.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not blaming them. *(Interruptions)* I am not blaming the Secretariat. *(Interruptions)* The Secretariat people know their job. That is why I say that they must have been pressurised. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North) This is being informed to Lok Sabha today. We have seen that Rajya Sabha has been informed yesterday. Sir, both the Houses should be treated on par ?

MR. SPEAKER : About what ?

SHRI RAM NAIK : About this incident of expressing the regret by the Finance Minister, the Rajya Sabha was informed yesterday. But this is being announced here today. At least in such matters, both the Houses—Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha—should be treated on par.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not prolong it. I received the latter only in the evening. May be that letter has been written yesterday only. It came to my notice only in the evening. I am informing you now. It is not necessary that you should prolong it.

Now papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

The Annual Financial Statement and the Annual Accounts of the Punjab State Electricity Board Patiala together with Audit report thereon for 1989-90, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Financial Statement (Hindi and English versions) [Incorporating 1989-90 (Actual also), 1990-91 (Budget Revised Estimates) and 1991-92 (Budget Estimates)] of the Punjab State Electricity Board, under section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the president in relation to the State of Punjab.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing objects and reasons for laying the Annual Financial Statement of Punjab State Electricity Board.

(3) An abstract of the Annual Financial Statement of the Punjab State Electricity Board and comments of the Government of Punjab thereon (Hindi and English versions).

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-31/91*]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Punjab State Electricity

Board, Patiala, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon under sub section (5) of section 69 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Punjab State Electricity Board, Patiala, for the year 1989-90.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-32/91*].

Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines, Family Pension etc. for the year 1989-90.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Family Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes for the year 1989-90.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-33/91].

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Railways Construction Company Limited, N. Delhi for 1989-90, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI M. MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working on the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-34/91].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services

Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-35/91].

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Roberts-ganj) : Assets worth Rs. 750 crores of Dala, Churu and Kajarhat Cement factories have been sold for merely Rs. 26 crore. This is a very serious matter. As such, there should be a discussion on this ..(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Member, Do not raise it like this. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Member, you shall have to take your seat. It is not like this. I will allow you if there is some important matter. Please bring it to my notice. I will help you to do it in a fashion which forms part of the record and something is done. Please don't do it like this. I hope you will please cooperative with me.

12.24 hrs.

THE RAILWAYS BUDGET, 1991-92

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : SHRI C. K. Jaffer Sharief to present the Railway Budget.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I am on a point of privilege under Rule 222. A few days back, *The Ananda Bazar Patrika* leaked out the Railway Budget. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : (Bankura) : Before he starts his speech, let him say something about the victimised railway workers. Seven hundred railway employees were dismissed during the year 1981 by the previous Railway Minister. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) : Is he going to speak on that also? . . (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : He should tell the House before he presents his budget whether they will be taken back or not. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Let him indicate about that before he starts his speech. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEV ACHARIA :

All those employees should be reinstated. This is the feeling of the entire House Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The present Parliamentary Affairs Minister was on this side at that time and he had also expressed the same feeling. We want to get a satisfactory reply in this regard that they will be reinstated, before he presents the Railway Budget. That is all we want now. If he gives an assurance in this House, on this matter, we will allow him to present his Budget peacefully. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : When Mr. George Fernandes was the Railway Minister, he and his successor had given an assurance that they will be reinstated and even the Congress Members who are Ministers now had staged a *dharna* in the well of the House saying that those employees should be reinstated. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lodha will you please take your seat? The Railway Minister is going to present his Budget and you may please find out as to whether or not there are replies in his statement for the points on which you want replies from him. Before the statement is given, you cannot presume that the replies are not there. Why don't you wait until he presents his statement?

As far as Geetaji's question is concerned, that can also be decided only after you hear what he has to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, generally I do not rise on a point of privilege. . . (*Interruptions*).

My point is that the Budget had been leaked in Ananda Bazar Patrika two to three days back. This is my point of privilege. I would like the Railway Minister to go into it and see whether leakage was there or not and let us know. If there was a leakage, then it is a point of privilege obviously. Therefore, I pray to you to look into the matter. Here is the cutting from the Ananda Bazar Patrika and I am presenting it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Geetaji, do not reply on Ananda Bazar Patrika. If what he is going to say is there in it, then the question arises.

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE : I lay it on the Table Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not like this Geetaji. You keep it with you.

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE : Yes, I will kept it with me. The Railway Minister is a good friend of mine. I hope he will look into it.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Railway Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the All Mighty today that the nature itself is very kind to us. When I was entering this House, I found a very cool atmosphere. I am sure the Members also will respond in the same manner, not going against what the nature had been.

Sir, I rise to present the Railway Budget Estimates for the financial year 1991-92.

An interim Budget was presented on 25th February, 1991 and a Vote on Account was obtained to cover expenditure in the first four months of the financial year. A new Government has since assumed office, after the General Elections.

Sir, the tragic assassination of our beloved leader, renowned statesman and great visionary, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has cast a pall of gloom over the country and shocked the entire world community. Railwaymen fondly remember his contribution to the nation and to the Railways in particular. The performance of the Railways in the Seventh Plan, which is a shining example for the entire economy was, in a large measure, due to the encouragement given by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Railwaymen rededicate themselves in the service of the nation to ensure stability, peace and progress by keeping the wheels moving, as a tribute to the memory of Rajiv Gandhi and to fulfil his vision of a bright and prosperous India.

Freight Performance, 1990-91

The year 1990-91 was a very difficult one for railway operations. Numerous bandhs, extensive civil disturbances, power shortage in the eastern sector and a devastating cyclone on the east coast affected performance. There seemed to be no prospect of meeting the target of revenue earning freight traffic of 325 million tonnes, and a shortfall of 9 million tonnes was projected in the Revised

Estimates. However, in the last quarter of the financial year, Railways achieved a landmark in freight operations with an average loading of more than a million tonnes a day. This helped reduce the shortfall to 7 million tonnes. The loading for the year aggregated to 318 million tonnes against the revised target of 316 million.

Passenger traffic registered an impressive growth. The number of passengers originating and the passenger kilometres in 1990-91 have increased by 5.17% and 6.34%, respectively, over 1989-90.

Financial Performance, 1990-91

The increase in prices of petroleum products in March, 1990 subsequent to the Railway Budget, the Gulf surcharge in October, 1990 and the general increase in the cost of inputs exerted considerable pressure on working expenses. These, coupled with the anticipated shortfall of 9 million tonnes at the Revised Estimate stage, left no room for comfort, and the budgeted surplus of Rs. 186 cr. had necessarily to be scaled down to Rs. 155 cr. However, an improvement in Gross Traffic Receipts, and reduction in expenditure due to stringent financial control, have enabled the Railways not only to absorb the post-budgetary increases but also achieve a surplus of Rs. 186 cr. as per unaudited figures. Besides, it has been possible to augment the Pension Fund by Rs. 70 cr. This financial performance, without any midterm increase in fares and freight rates, is gratifying, viewed in the context of increases in fares in other transport sectors.

Freight prospects, 1991-92

Freight traffic has got off to an encouraging start in the current financial year. In the first quarter, Railways have lifted nearly 80 million tonnes and are up by 6 million tonnes as compared to the corresponding period of last year, and by 1.25 million tonnes compared to the target. This augurs well for meeting the stiff target of 335 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic for the year.

However, I must confess that shortage of rolling stock—both wagons and locomotives—and inadequate terminal facilities are posing problems. I have directed the Ministry to examine this expeditiously.

Adequate terminal facilities are essential for ensuring productive use of the wagon fleet. I propose to have an economic study made as to the terms on which Railways and rail users can jointly augment terminal facilities.

Passenger Services

The continued constraint of resources, coupled with the need to cater to the increasing volume of freight traffic, which is so vital to the economy, makes it difficult for the Railways to meet adequately the growing demand for passenger services. Despite these constraints, some additional services were introduced during the current financial year. Important among them are :—

1. Puri-Tirupati Express (Weekly)
2. Bombay-Varanasi Express.

3. Allahabad City-Chhapra Express.
4. Bombay-Ahmedabad Karnavati Express (6 days a week).
5. Bombay-New Delhi AC Express (Tri-weekly).
6. Secunderabad-Tirupati Express.
7. Firozpur Cantt.-Jammu Tawi Express.
8. Sirpur Kagaznagar-Kazipet Passenger.
9. Ajmer-Marwar Passenger (on experimental basis for 3 months).
10. Porbandar-Wansjaliya Passenger.

Also, the run of the following trains has been extended :—

1. Dadar-Varanasi Express up to Gorakhpur on all the 7 days.
2. Bokaro-Madras Express, Tata-nagar-Madras Express—up to Alleppey.
3. Virar-Sanjan Passenger up to Bhilad.
4. Kota-Chittaurgarh Passenger up to Neemuch.
5. Dhanbad-Ludhiana Ganga Sutlej Express up to Firozpur.
6. Veraval-Junagarh Fast Passenger up to Rajkot.
7. Nidadavole-Bhimavaram Passenger up to Rajahmundry.

A significant event in passenger operation passed off on 1st July, 1991 without much fanfare. For the first time in their history, Indian Railways

planned a services following an existing service in quick succession. I refer to the introduction of the tri-weekly New Delhi—Bombay Central A.C. Express which follows the Rajdhani Express at an interval of 45 minutes from both ends and takes about the same time to cover the journey. This is in keeping with concept of running trains to popular schedule. If this experiment is successful, Railways may consider extending the concept to other routes over a period of time, for it facilitates the most economical and optimal use of capacity. It will, however, call for augmenting terminal facilities.

Quality of Service

Notwithstanding the various problems the Railways face, including the constraint of resources, I am determined to improve the quality of service to the passengers.

Passenger operation continues to suffer from acute shortage of coaches. Due to backlog of overaged coaches that had to be phased out, the net addition to the fleet of coaches in the last few years has been only about 500. And, over 5,500 coaches out of a holding of nearly 28,000 coaches are still to be replaced. Last year during civil disturbances more than 500 coaches were badly damaged or destroyed.

At the same time, the pressure for the introduction of more trains to meet long-standing public demands continued to build up. By adopting innovations like amalgamation of rake links and reducing the lie-over periods at various terminals, Railways introduced more than 50 passenger trains in

1990-91. In order to meet the increased demand for passenger services, more intensive use is being made of coaches. Despite this, the shortage of coaches has become more acute. There is presently a shortage of about 1,500 coaches. Steps have been taken to increase the production and procurement of coaches. Nearly 2,100 coaches are proposed to be acquired in the current financial year, against 2,000 in 1990-91. This is proposed to be increased progressively.

With the notable exception of services such as Janata, Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Superfast, the growth of passenger services has been largely to satisfy certain specific demands. I propose to rationalise the existing pattern in terms of number of services available, stations served, etc. to cater to the needs of passengers on various routes. In the first instance, the North-South route, which is the most difficult and congested one, will be taken up for study.

I also propose to appoint a task force to prepare a blue-print of passenger services required in the country and draw up an investment plan to be implemented over a period of five to seven years.

Improvements to and extension of urban rail transport facilities cannot brook any further delay. Innovative methods have necessarily to be adopted to raise finance for such schemes as no single agency, whether Railway, Central Government, or State Government, can finance these schemes. Such of the State Governments and other agencies as are keen to improve or

provide such facilities will be encouraged to initiate a dialogue so that time-bound and viable schemes can be developed in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development which is the nodal agency for planning the strategies.

Computerisation of passenger reservation has led to immense customer satisfaction and has been widely appreciated. Installation of this facility at the following stations, namely, Varanasi, Vadodara, Jodhpur, Agra, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Surat and Nagpur, is included in the Budget. On completion of these and other ongoing projects, nearly 70 per cent of the total reservation workload will be on the computer.

It has been decided to take up a few pilot projects for computerisation of Railway Receipts relating to Coal and Mineral Oil, which account for 47 per cent of the total freight traffic. This would facilitate speed and accuracy in the preparation of Railway Receipts.

Safety

The safety of passengers will continue to be given the foremost priority in our agenda. Though there has been a significant drop in the number of accidents at the end of the last decade to almost half the number in the early eighties, there is no room for complacency, for some of the accidents are fraught with danger to life and property. Safety shall continue to receive close and continued attention. Apart from reduction in the involvement of the human element, which continues to be the predominant factor

in accidents, modern technological improvements are also being progressively inducted to make railway operations safer.

Intensive counselling of staff on correct procedures, closer monitoring of their work, inspection and efficient examination of equipment, including track, rolling stock and signalling equipment would constitute the main strategies in this direction.

Security

As the House is aware, the success of railway operations depend, to a large extent, upon the law and order situation in the States. Unfortunately, law and order situation in certain States has not been conducive to smooth working. In certain areas, unauthorised passengers force themselves into reserved compartments, causing great inconvenience to bona-fide passengers, and also adversely affecting the punctuality of the trains by stopping them at unscheduled places. Besides, a large number of dacoities and robberies and theft of passenger luggage occur. During the civil disturbances last year, Railways were not afforded adequate protection. Agitators frequently hold up movement of trains on issues which are in no way connected with Railways. While the Railway authorities at different levels liaise with local civil and police authorities, these problems have to be dealt with more effectively.

Punctuality

I am painfully aware of the setback that punctuality had suffered in the recent past. I have launched a drive to improve it. I am glad to report that

it has already started yielding results. Punctuality that used to be in the range of 75 per cent or so has already improved by 4 to 5 per cent. It is proposed to monitor the running of important long distance trains in particular.

Marketing efforts

Traditionally, Railways have been carriers of bulk commodities for which role they are eminently suited. Nevertheless, certain measures have been taken to attract high profit-yielding traffic by introducing various customer-oriented services like Quick Transit Service, Freight Forwarder Scheme, Speed Link Express and Containerisation. Success has been achieved in the following areas in the recent past :

- (i) Maruti Cars for export are being cleared in train loads of reconditioned coaches. It is expected that about 25,000 cars will be moved by rail for export in 1991-92.
- (ii) There has been a remarkable spurt in containerised international traffic in 1990-91 which has registered a growth of 38% over 1989-90.

Annual Plan, 1991-92

The outlay for the Railway Plan 1991-92 was fixed at Rs. 4,820 cr. in the interim Budget. This has now been raised to Rs. 5,325 cr. This represents a very modest increase over the allotment of Rs. 5,000 cr. of the previous year. In allocating the revised outlay emphasis is continued to be placed on the Plan heads relating to Rolling Stock, Traffic facilities, Electrification,

Workshops and Sheds, and renewal of track and other overaged assets.

As in 1990-91, greater reliance has been placed on generation of internal and extra-budgetary resources by the Railways. Market borrowing by Indian Railway Finance Corporation has been raised to Rs. 1,500 cr. compared to Rs. 1,170 cr. in 1990-91.

Track Renewals

One of the main areas of thrust in recent times in Track Renewals which had earlier fallen into considerable arrears. At the end of the Seventh Plan the arrears had come down to about 12,000 km from about 19,500 km at the beginning. Taking into account the availability of resources and the fact that about 2,300 km of track fall due for renewal every year, a part of the overdue renewals will extend into the Ninth Plan period. However, so far as high density routes are concerned, every effort is being made to ensure that track renewals are current by the end of the Eighth Plan. The target for Track Renewals in 1991-92 is 3,325 km and an amount of Rs. 1,000 cr. has been allocated as against Rs. 920 cr. in 1990-91.

New Lines, Gauge Conversions and Doubling

The following new line projects and sections are programmed to be opened in 1991-92 :

Satna—Rewa
 Alleppey—Kayankulam
 Trichur—Guruvayoor
 Adilabad—Pimpalkutti
 Amguri—Tuli
 Telapur—Patancheru

Talcher—Angul and Maneswar—
 Sambalpur section of Talcher
 —Sambalpur Project

Damanjodi—Lakshmipur and Singapuram Road—Kevatiguda sections of Koraput—Rayagada Project

Rampur—Chauraha section of Rampur—New Haldwani Project

Jammu—Bajalta section of Jammu Udhampur Project

Sanichara—Birlanagar and Gwalior—Panihar sections of Guna—Etawah Project

Challakere—Phallak section of Chitradurg—Rayadurg Project

The new lines programmed for opening in 1991-92 total to 314 km.

The following gauge conversions totalling to 185 km are proposed to be completed in 1991-92 :

Salempur—Barhaj Bazar
 Manmad—Aurangabad
 Bikaner—Merta Road

Every effort will be made to complete the Mysore—Bangalore gauge conversion project also in 1991-92.

Doubling of 211 km of track was commissioned in 1990-91. Another 269 km are proposed to be commissioned in 1991-92.

At the beginning of 1991-92, Railways had on hand 24 new line projects, totalling 2,070 km and 11 gauge conversion projects for 2,118 km. The balance of funds required for their completion is about Rs. 3,005 cr. The House will readily appreciate that it is

important to speed up the flow of benefits from the ongoing projects. This objective cannot be realised by adding to their number and distributing the available resources among all of them. No new line or gauge conversion projects have been proposed for inclusion in the Budget.

Konkan Railway Corporation

The Konkan Railway Corporation set up in July, 1990 has commenced work on the 837 km long railway line from Mangalore to Roha. Railways have met in full their commitment amounting to Rs. 70 cr. as contribution to equity in 1990-91. The further contribution of Rs. 51 cr. to equity capital in 1991-92 has been fully provided for.

Metropolitan Transport Projects

While presenting the interim Budget, my predecessor has referred to certain problems coming in the way of the completion of the remaining stretch of 6.5 km between Esplanade and Belgachia of the Metro Railway system at Calcutta. I am glad to inform the House that the main problem has since been resolved with the assistance of the State Government and work is expected to commence soon.

The Mankhurd-Belapur line in Bombay is heading towards completion. It is expected that the State Government's timely help will be forthcoming for removal of encroachments and speeding up some portion of their work to enable early commissioning of the project.

The Madras Beach—Luz Rapid Transit System is maintaining steady progress.

Railway Electrification

Electrification of railway lines, one of our priorities, has assumed special importance in the context of reducing the dependence on petroleum products. Till the end of 1990-91, 10,083 route kilometres have been electrified. The Railways propose to electrify about 3,000 route kilometres during the Eighth Plan.

The target for completion during the year is 675 route kilometres. With the electrification of Bhusawal—Itarsi and Durg—Nagpur sections, the important trunk routes between Delhi and Bombay via Central Railway and Howrah and Bombay via Nagpur will be fully electrified. The North-South route linking Delhi and Madras has been fully electrified. The other sections to be completed this year include Jolarpet—Bangalore, Jolarpet—Salem—Erode and Nagda—Bhopal.

The following new works of electrification totalling to 812 route kilometres have been included in the Budget :

1. Delhi-Ambala-Ludhiana
2. Kiriburu to Bokaro
3. Gomia-Patratu
4. Sabarmati-Gandhinagar

Electrification of Sitarampur—Jhajha section which was kept in abeyance is being taken up.

The Railways are for the first time going in for 2 . 25 kv system of electrification on the Bina-Katni-Annupur-Bishrampur/Chirimiri section. This has the advantage of 50 kv transmission efficiency and at the same time permits the use of standard 25 kv A.C. Electric Locos.

Production Units

Production Units improved their performance during 1990-91. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 110 electric locomotives and 44 diesel locomotives against 105 and 42 respectively, in the previous year. Diesel Locomotive Works increased its production to 147 diesel locomotives from 140 in 1989-90. Integral Coach Factory also bettered its performance with 1,013 coaches against 925 in the previous year. The performance of the Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala, has been noteworthy. The unit manufactured 600 coaches in 1990-91 compared to 175 in 1989-90 and the revised target of 500 for 1990-91. The Diesel Component Works and the Wheel & Axle Plant also improved their performance.

Whenever capacity of Production Units is expanded or a new Production Unit is established, due care is taken to utilise the potential of the industry to the best advantage of the Railways.

Eighth Five Year Plan

Sir, the Eighth Five Year Plan is now on the anvil. It is a matter of great satisfaction for all of us that Railways have commenced this Plan period on a note of high confidence based upon solid achievement and progress. The incremental revenue earning freight traffic of 74 million tonnes during the Seventh Plan period equalled the incremental traffic of the previous 19 years. Freight transport output and passenger transportation rose by 30% and 22% over the level of the Sixth Plan, through improvement in productivity and minimal inputs. Modernisation and technology

upgradation came to be established as vital ingredients of the Railways' Plan. Thus a sound foundation has been laid for further growth, development and modernisation.

The Eighth Plan objectives are 99 million tonnes incremental revenue earning traffic over the Seventh Plan and a minimum of 3% annual growth in passenger traffic. The investment plan in Railways during the Eighth Plan period would be oriented to achieve these objectives while maintaining the financial viability of the system. The thrust would be on augmentation of capacity, selective expansion of network and upgradation of the system to bring down operational costs. The management philosophy and practices, technology options, prioritisation of programmes and projects for effective utilisation of scarce resources, and upgrading of human resources, will engage my attention.

Sir, Railways are more energy efficient than roadways and airways. Higher investment in rail infrastructure to meet the growing demands of traffic will be in the national interest. Even in the developed countries of the world, this realisation has led to ambitious investment plans in Railways. But in view of the difficult resource position, it may not be possible to meet all aspirations and demands. It would however be ensured that the growth of the economy will not be allowed to suffer for lack of rail transport.

Strategic Planning

Sir, I have instructed the Ministry to prepare a detailed Action Plan

to achieve reduction in working expenses by cost control, cost reduction and economy measures and also evolve marketing strategies to augment earnings besides plugging loopholes to prevent loss of revenue. My short-term and long-term strategic planning would aim at a trim workforce, aggressive marketing, better utilisation of assets, cost-centre and profit-centre approach for greater accountability for results. The corporate objective is better service with greater emphasis on commercial orientation and market orientation as well as customer orientation.

In keeping with the new economic thinking in the country, Railways also plan to initiate action to bring about structural changes. I propose to make a beginning with privatisation of certain activities like catering and conservancy services, including cleanliness, at certain locations. Based on the experience gained in terms of both customer satisfaction and cost-effectiveness, the scheme will be progressively extended to other areas and important centres of activity.

Indian Railways have captive units for production of locomotives, coaches and components. While, on the one hand, there are arrears of replacement of rolling stock to be overcome, on the other, the question of enhancing capacity utilisation to achieve economies of scale assumes importance. Innovative methods of financing expansion and modernisation will be explored, including public participation in equity capital.

Energy Conservation

Sir, in a developing economy like ours, where scarcity of resources prevails, energy conservation is of vital importance. Indian Railways have been making continuous and concerted efforts in this direction which have been very fruitful. With systematic and better usage of diesel and electric locos, the phasing out of steam locos has been accelerated, due to which it has been possible to reduce specific energy consumption by 17.7% in the Seventh Plan. These efforts would continue.

In our drive for conservation of energy, various schemes to educate and motivate staff have played a crucial role. We have identified a number of energy conservation measures and programmes, involving technological changes through research and development, which are proposed to be pursued in the Eighth Five Year Plan. These have been mentioned by my predecessor, while presenting the interim Budget. Particular stress will be laid on reduction in specific fuel consumption, saving in electricity, and energy audit.

Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee

The pricing policy of Indian Railways for freight traffic was reviewed for the first time after Independence by the Freight Structure Enquiry Committee (1955—57) under the Chairmanship of Shri A Ramaswamy Mudaliar. This was followed, over two decades later in 1977—80, by the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee headed by Dr. H. K. Paranjape. Setting up of a Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee

to review the entire gamut of freight and fare structure and make appropriate recommendations on costing and pricing of services, taking into account the new operational strategies, is overdue. The action initiated by my predecessors in this regard will be pursued by me for early finalisation. Incidentally, the loss on Coaching Services and low-rated commodities, which was in the region of Rs. 332 cr. in 1980-81, is estimated to go up to Rs. 2,222 cr. in 1990-91.

Sir, I am not touching on some of the other aspects which it has been customary to review in the Budget Speech, as these have been covered by my predecessor while presenting the interim Budget.

I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 1991-92. The estimates of Receipts and Expenditure contained in the interim Budget for 1991-92 have been carefully reviewed, keeping in view the extremely difficult financial situation now being faced by the country and the need to generate adequate resources to finance Plan outlay for development, rehabilitation and modernisation.

The Gross Traffic Receipts for the year at the existing level of freight rates and fares are now estimated at Rs. 12,735 cr. which is higher by Rs. 70 cr. than the interim Budget, 1991-92. This is based on additional revenue earning freight traffic of 19 million tonnes and an estimated growth of 3% in passenger traffic over the projections in the Revised Estimates for 1990-91.

The estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses is now placed at 9,180 cr.

representing an increase of Rs. 939 cr. over the Revised Estimates for 1990-91. This is, however, Rs. 90 cr. less than the projection in the interim Budget for 1991-92. The increase over the Revised Estimates is primarily to cover the cost of fuel and other inputs for the incremental traffic, escalating material prices including the full year effect of Gulf surcharge, annual increments to staff, additional payment of Dearness Allowance, higher lease charges payable to Indian Railway Finance Corporation etc.

The contribution to the Pension Fund is proposed to be increased from Rs. 900 cr. in the Revised Estimates to Rs. 1,050 cr. in the current year. This is higher than the interim Budget level by Rs. 50 cr. in view of the need to strengthen the Fund.

The contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund is, however, proposed to be reduced marginally from the interim Budget level by Rs. 50 cr. It is now placed at Rs. 2,000 cr. as compared to Rs. 1,950 cr. in 1990-91.

The Total Working Expenses, comprising Ordinary Working Expenses, and the Appropriations to the Pension Fund and Depreciation Reserve Fund will thus amount to Rs. 12,230 cr., leaving Net Traffic Receipts of Rs. 505 cr. A sum of Rs. 183 cr. is now estimated by way of Net Revenue Receipts, as compared to Rs. 180 cr. in the interim Budget, and thus the Net Revenue would amount to Rs. 688 cr. The estimate of Dividend payable to General Revenues is Rs. 1,037 cr. as in the interim Budget. Thus, at current level of fares and freight rates, there will be a shortfall of Rs.

349 cr. Further, a loan of Rs. 125 cr. from the General Revenues would be needed for execution of works chargeable to the Development Fund.

A memorandum on the rate of Dividend payable to General Revenues on Capital-at-charge will be submitted to the Railway Convention Committee for their consideration. In the meantime, provision for Dividend for 1991-92 has been proposed at the same rates as for 1990-91. A resolution for constituting the Committee will be moved in due course.

Tariff Proposals

Sir, I now sense a general air of expectancy, and perhaps excitement, among the Hon'ble Members to hear the more interesting part of my speech. I shall not be disappointing them. I am sure this august House is keenly aware of the economic challenges facing the country and will appreciate that in this situation, it behoves the Indian Railways to maintain financial viability and fulfil their obligations to the General Exchequer, as usual. Equally, the House would appreciate that the Railways, of necessity, must carry the banner and march forward in the vanguard of economic progress as the most important infrastructural sector so that they may continue to subserve the large interests of the economy. It is my firm belief that rail infrastructure must keep ahead of requirements. At present, demand outstrips supply, and certain routes are saturated and operations are becoming extremely hamstrung. This means that the pace of generation of resources for rehabilitation, modernisation and development of the system to enhance the

transportation capacity, must not be allowed to slacken. With these objectives in view, I intend to effect modest increases in fares and freight rates to mobilise additional resources.

It is proposed to increase the freight rates by 10%. However, to lighten the burden on the weaker sections of society, I propose to exempt certain essential commodities of daily use from the purview of the proposed increase. These commodities are salt for human consumption, edible oils, food-grains, pulses, sugar, gur and jaggery and fruits and vegetables. I am also exempting kerosene and diesel oil altogether. This will afford relief to the urban and rural poor and the farmers besides pegging down the transportation costs.

It is also proposed to increase the rates for parcels and luggage by 10%.

My proposals in regard to passenger fares are as under :—

- (i) The fares for upper classes, namely, Air-Conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper, First Class and Air-Conditioned Chair Car are proposed to be increased by 20% for distances up to 800 km and by 15% for distances beyond 800 km. The special fares for the Rajdhani Express, New Delhi—Bombay AC Express and the Shatabdi Express are also proposed to be increased.
- (ii) The fares for Second Class Ordinary are proposed to be increased by Re. 1.00 at the lowest slab, rising progressively to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 for distances beyond 400 km, with some marginal adjustments in

fares in the distance zones 11 km to 60 km. A passenger travelling by an ordinary passenger train from Delhi to Panipat will pay an additional amount of Re. 1.00 and a person travelling from Madras to Rameswaram, an additional Rs. 5.00. However, no increase is proposed in Second Class Ordinary fares up to 10 km.

(iii) Second Class Mail/Express train fares are proposed to be increased by Re. 1.00 per ticket at the lowest slab, rising progressively to a maximum of Rs. 20.00 per ticket for distances beyond 1,300 km. The fare from Delhi to Trivandrum, a distance of 3,054 km, will go up by only Rs. 20.00.

(iv) For Second Class Monthly Season Tickets, increase in fares varying from Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 16.00 according to the distance travelled are proposed. A Second Class Monthly Season Ticket holder travelling from Bombay VT to Byculla will pay only Rs. 4.00 per month more and from Bombay VT to Lonavla, an additional Rs. 16.00 per month. The increases in Monthly Season Ticket fares for First

Class will vary from Rs. 16.00 to Rs. 64.00 according to the distance travelled.

Various Expert Committees have, from time to time, recommended that fares for Second Class Monthly Season Tickets should be raised to levels equal to 24 times the single journey fares, in phases. Further, they have recommended pricing the First Class Monthly Season Ticket at a level four to six times the Second Class Monthly Season Ticket.

The present Monthly Season Ticket fares are nowhere near these levels. It may be necessary to initiate changes in the Monthly Season Ticket fares during the year to bring them to a reasonable level compared to the single journey fares.

I do not propose to make any changes in the existing rates of Sleeper Surcharge for Second Class, Superfast Charges and Reservation Fee. Likewise, the price of the Platform Ticket will also be maintained at the existing level of Rs. 1.50.

The changes arising out of the above proposals in fares and freight rates and parcel and luggage rates are proposed to be given effect from 16-8-91.

The above proposals are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 584 crores in the current year.

Sir, I served the Ministry of Railways as Minister of State between January 1980 and October 1984. I have now the privilege to head the Railway family. Railwaymen have always risen to serve the country with great zeal and zest. I am sure, in these difficult days, Railwaymen would not hesitate to share the travails of the common man and come forward to meet the challenges facing the country. No sacrifice is too small, no effort too great and no goal beyond reach to maintain a vibrant system to ensure customer satisfaction and towards this objective, we shall march with absolute determination and with confidence in the future of our country on the basis of democratic and secular ideals enshrined in our Constitution.

With these words, Sir, I now commend the Railway Budget for 1991-92 to the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I stand totally vindicated as far as my Privilege Motion is concerned

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There is no reference to

the reinstatement of the dismissed employees at all

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): There is no reference to the matter relating to the reinstatement of the retrenched employees. Should we sit in the Well till he gives us an assurance?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This assurance was given in this very House by his predecessor.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Is he going to implement the assurance?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: If the Railway Minister is not able to reply, Prime Minister is here; he may reply it.

MR. SPEAKER: House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet at 14.10 P.M.

13.08 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at fifteen minutes past fourteen of the clock

[**RAO RAM SINGH**—*in the chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULES 377

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up matter under Rule 377. **Shri M. Baga Reddy.**

(i) **Need for effective utilisation of Sugar Development Fund for Modernisation, expansion and rehabilitation Schemes in the Sugar Industry.**

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY (Medak): The Government of India, consequent on enactment of Sugar Development Fund Act 1982, set up Sugar Development Fund by levy of a cess of Rs. 14 per quintal of sugar produced by the sugar factories.

The Sugar Development Fund is created out of the cess collected from the industry which has increased the cost of sugar thereby effecting the free sale realisation to sugar mills. Hitherto, the Government of India was charging a concessional rate of interest of 6 per cent on the loans sanctioned to the sugar factories. However, the rate of interest has been increased by Government to 9 per cent with effect from 24-4-1991.

Since the Sugar Development Fund is created out of the cess collected

from the industry, there is no justification for imposing terms and conditions not favourable to the industry at this juncture which are coming in the way for the implementation of the schemes on hand. With the huge accumulation of about Rs. 600 crores with substantial accretion of about Rs. 150 crores per annum, the Government of India should help the industry in a big way for affective utilisation of the fund in implementing the modernisation, expansion and rehabilitation schemes in the sugar which is at low key with disbursement of about Rs. 100 crores per annum at present.

(ii) **Need for early clearance of down Stream Projects for Naptha Cracker Unit at Vishakapatnam.**

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA (Anakapalli): I would like to draw the attention of the Government for early clearance of downstream projects for the Naptha Cracker Unit which is coming up at Visakhapatnam. It is learnt that without sanction of downstream projects, Naptha Cracker alone is not financially viable because Naptha Cracker produces raw material for down-stream products. In all other cases, i.e., Reliance Petro-Chemical, NOCIL, Indian Petro, the Government of India sanctioned the Naptha Cracker as well as downstream projects together. Secondly, in other cases Naptha is to be imported whereas in the case Naptha is available in Visakhapatnam refinery which results in saving of foreign exchange. This will be the single largest investment in the State of Andhra Pradesh

other than steel sector and expected to give a significant boost to the economy of the State as well as to employment.

I therefore, request the Government to clear the down-stream project for Naptha Cracker at the earliest.

(iii) Need to appoint a high power committee for suggesting special provisions to ensure all-round development of Vidarbha region.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) : The people of Vidarbha have even sacrificed their own material political stability in the country and have even sacrificed their own material interests for that even after the Fazal ali Commission recommended a full fledged Statehood for Vidarbha.

The assurances repeatedly given to us by the central leadership have however been forgotten. The region continues to be neglected in every sphere of economic development including agriculture, industry, communication and the rest.

Severe droughts affect our region every alternate year while our rivers remain virgin and untapped. No allocation of funds has been made to implement prominent Indira Sagar Project on Wainganga River which will pave the new ways of prosperity.

We lost the Integral Coach Factory

to be located at Wardha. The gas pipe line from Bombay High up north detours Vidarbha. No additional trains to New Delhi and Bombay from Nagpur directly are in sight in spite of a three-year old commitment from the Railway Ministry. Nor is Chandrapur Gondia-Jabalpur narrow-gauge converted into a broad-gauge one.

Nagpur city is waiting for its Sonagaon Airport to be converted into an international one. Gadchiroli, one of the most backward of all districts in the country and the only no-industry district in Maharashtra remains without any industry.

The Manas Gowaries and Halbas among the tribals are deprived of their tribal status and of all facilities that they enjoyed earlier.

I, therefore, appeal to the Prime Minister on behalf of the people of Vidarbha to appoint a high-power committee for formulating special provisions to ensure an all round development of Vidarbha without delay.

(iv) Need to install electronic telephone exchange at Bareilly during the current year.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Sir, Bareilly is an important city of Uttar Pradesh. The Central

Government have taken a decision to develop it as a counter-magnet city under the National Capital Region. Bareilly is an important industrial town and is undergoing rapid development, but the telephone system in this city is utterly deplorable. There are more than ten thousand telephone subscribers and the exchange functioning there is obsolete and has a very few lines. The demand to install an electronic telephone exchange in Bareilly is being made for the last so many years, and assurances to install the same shortly have been given from time to time by the Department and the Government. Keeping in view the requirement and utility of an Electronic Exchange at Bareilly, I would urge the Hon. Minister of Communication to immediately announce the installation of an electronic telephone exchange at Bareilly during the current year and issue requisite instructions to the concerned Department in this regard.

(v) Need to construct an over-bridge at Hathras Railway Junction

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras) : Sir, Hathras is a business and industrial centre of Uttar Pradesh. The main Delhi-Agra Road which passes through this town is intersected by Lucknow-Bareilly-Jaipur metre

gauge line which results in traffic jam on the road for quite a long time. Similarly, a broad gauge line originating from Hathras intersects the Mathura-Bareilly main road resulting in heavy traffic jam. People and the vehicles have to wait for a long time at these level crossings. This is a national highway and there is a heavy traffic on the road. People have been demanding construction of an overbridge on the metre gauge line and one on the broad gauge line on Hathras junction road for a long time. But nothing has been done so far in this regard.

I, urge upon the Hon. Minister of Railways to construct an overbridge there on this national highway.

(vi) Need to include proposed water reservoir at Kadvan in Bihar under Sone River Modernisation Programme during Eighth Five Year Plan

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) : Sir, about 23 lakh acres of land in six districts of central Bihar is irrigated through the century old Sone canal system and about one crore people depend on it for their livelihood. But this irrigation system is going to crumble in the absence of proper repair and maintenance. There

is a proposal to construct a reservoir on the main stream of Sone river at Kadvan in Palamu district of Bihar with a view to ensure adequate controlled water supply for Sone canals—450 megawatt of hydro-electricity will also be generated. I, therefore, request the Government to provide necessary funds for it by including it in the Eighth Five Year Plan and complete it on priority basis as a part of the Sone Canal Modernisation Programme.

(vii) Need to take immediate steps to resume the Cargo Operation from Alapuzha Port, Kerala

[English]

SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE (Alleppy): Alapuzha port in the Western Coast is an ancient and important port which had handled the major part of imports and exports of the State of Kerala till the inception of the Cochin port. After a long stint of closure the port operation was resumed on 18-11-1988, but it was again closed from January, 1989.

The port has all the infrastructure to handle cargo operation and can be used as a major or intermediate port for the import and export of food-grains, fertilizers, etc.

If the coal transaction for Kayam Kulam thermal plant is handled through this port, that will be more economical. Restarting of the Port will give employment for more than 2000 workers.

I, therefore, urge the Government to take immediate steps to resume the cargo operation from Alapuzha port.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the Government reply to the matters raised under Rule 377?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): They never do that.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs could say that the matters raised under Rule 377 will be forwarded to the concerned Ministers.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the matters raised under Rule 377 will be forwarded to the concerned Ministers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They should introduce the good practice of replying to the matters raised under Rule 377. Probably, that practice of reply is there in Harvana.

14.25 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up item No. 8 namely, Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Buta Singh will move his motion.

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to move the following Motion :—

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :—

“That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 11th July, 1991.”

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Lok Sabha has been constituted in a tragic and painful atmosphere. I welcome all the Hon. Members with a heavy and broken heart. The present Lok Sabha elections have been unprecedented in our Parliamentary history. We had hoped that we would return to the Lok Sabha with a new spirit after the Ninth Lok Sabha. But it did not happen. The mood and thinking of the people has been reflected in the present composition of the House to which our Hon. Prime Minister as well as the other Members had referred in their speeches yesterday. It was a new experience and the present Lok Sabha

will have to function keeping this experience in view. Service to the Nation is foremost for all of us and above all it is the very existence of the Nation which is at stake at present and we have been witness to it during the elections. Nation is faced with a serious threat to its unity, integrity, existence and sovereignty which has been witnessed during the elections. It has been seen for the first time in the Lok Sabha elections. That is why, I call the present Lok Sabha election as unprecedented. This is unprecedented in the history too. We struggled hard against these odds and reached here by virtue of well considered public opinion in our favour. Our country's unity, integrity, sovereignty and future are above our party's interests, irrespective of in howsoever high esteem we hold our party. If our country is safe, the policies and ideologies of the parties can be set right. But on the other hand, if it is not safe and we cause harm to the nation through our party's policies the future generation shall not forgive us.

Therefore, I would express my views before this House in the context of the circumstances referred to by our Hon. President in the very first sentence of his address. He said that we have assembled here in the House in a very tragic and painful atmosphere. With the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi we have lost a great leader, Messiah of poor people, heart throb of the youth of the country, a promising leader, a great visionary and a great champion of world peace. The Hon. President in his Address has said that in the present circumstances we, the

elected representatives of this House, have the responsibility to strive to create an atmosphere through our deeds and through the functioning of the House, that such an incident in which we lost a great son of India should not recur. I am sure the present Government will fully address itself to its duties. It is not the duty of the ruling party alone but it is the duty of all the parties. The views expressed by the great opposition leaders while paying their homage to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi show that all of us are committed to root out the violence and end the atmosphere of confrontation in the country. I feel that the present Lok Sabha will do something concrete to create peaceful atmosphere in the country.

I recall here the maiden speech of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, which he had made in the constituent Assembly. The atmosphere of the country at that time was similar to the present one, the Constituent Assembly of our country was constituted, partition had taken place. There was blood-shed all over the country. He had said in his speech that it seemed as if,

[English]

"The warring camp people are sitting here together."

[Translation]

Even today in the country from Jammu-Kashmir to Assam a dreadful atmosphere is prevailing. This atmosphere has been created in the name of communalism, casteism, fundamentalism and secessionism and it seems that some people even go to

the extent of disintegrating the country in the name of caste, community and religion. Lok Sabha has been constituted in this atmosphere. The people have given a chance to our party. Yesterday our Hon. Prime Minister explained in clear words as to what expectations he has from this House. He also said that Government would put forth a programme and cooperation of all the parties would be sought to implement that programme. Hon. President has also referred to this programme in his Address. Before expressing my views on the Government's alternative programmes put before the House and the nation in the Presidential Address. I would like to submit one point. I am sure that this House will appreciate the point that I am going to make. We are fortunate that at the time of this national tragedy, a great personality, a great person was the head of the nation who saved the nation from a great catastrophe. I have come to know that 3-4 hours after the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, when the Prime Minister of our country, was out of Delhi, our President did not merely functioned as a formal President but he functioned like an Executive President, which helped us to maintain law and order even in the wake of such a big tragedy. All the credit goes to our esteemed President. Shri Venkataraman, who is not only an experienced policy-maker, a religious-minded person but also a top administrator of international repute. It is our good fortune that a great administrator is our Head of the State, who has served as President and Member of United Nations Administrative Tribunal for 24 years. This

experience came in good stead and saved the country. If we remember what happened in 1984, anything could have happened in this country at this time. There could have been large scale violence and blood-shed following the cruel assassination of such a great leader. Had our honourable President not taken control of the whole situation of the country during those crucial four hours and not put the administrators on alert, the situation would have definitely worsened. He was fully conscious of his duty and he saved the country from disaster. I wish the House to express its gratitude to him as he saved the country at the time of several crisis.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have before us the Address delivered by the Honourable President. In his Address, he has, on the one hand given a call to the entire nation to be ready to face the crisis and on the other hand he has enumerated Government's policies to deal with the burning problems of the country. In his Address he has hardly left any aspect and has provided his guidance about each and every aspect. He has clearly hinted at the policies of the present Government. As I said in the beginning that with the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, violence in the country is on the increase, which has caused great loss to the countrymen. The President has also touched upon this point. He has also said that violence was continuing unabated in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. Sir, the House is fully aware as to how innocent people continue to be killed in Punjab for the last seven years. Thousands

of people have lost their lives. Barrel of the gun still dominates in Punjab these days. Even today the killings are going on unabated. The political situation has been changing from time to time. In spite of the fact that the whole nation and the House have been cooperating with the Government to solve this problem, we have not been able to find a solution to this problem. It is not possible to claim that solution to this problem will be found very soon. Terrorism is a posing problem in other countries also, whether they are advanced or developing ones. I can cite the example of many advanced countries of the world where these problems exist and we have been witnessing them for the last two decades. These problems are there for the last 20—25 years but we should not feel disappointed. It is not a problem of a border State alone. But the problem is linked with the sentiments of the people, who have always considered themselves to be the defenders of this country and in fact they have the capability. They are remembered as the great patriots of this country, and they are a part and parcel of our country. The existence of the entire nation, the future of the entire nation is at stake. Therefore, I can't accept that there can be any difference of opinion on Punjab problem from political point of view. I don't even agree that anybody wants to make political capital out of the Punjab problem.

The greatest tragedy of the Punjab problem is that the present situation is even worse than it was two years ago. We were struggling hard to find

solution to Punjab in 1989 and then this problem was confined to only two border districts of Punjab. I remember in 1989, there were only three Tehsils, one in district Gurdaspur and the other two were in Amritsar. There was peaceful atmosphere in all the remaining twelve districts, and because of that we could conduct Lok Sabha elections. Unfortunately, all of a sudden following the Lok Sabha Elections, in 1990 the situation reversed, and violence and terrorism engulfed the entire State. I need not give more figures because the House is well aware of these. During the entire year of 1989, 1668 people were killed whereas in 1990 the number rose to 2273. This terrible situation deteriorated further. In 1976 the number of terrorists arrested was 2466, whereas in 1990 the number was 1561. It proves that the pressure on terrorists and anti-national elements almost ended in 1990 and the number of killed increased. There was slackness on the part of Government and the number of arrests came down to half. You must know that when you are taking security measures in some state or any part of the country, any laxity in dealing with anti-national elements can prove dangerous. It is learnt that both the then Prime Ministers and the Prime Minister who succeeded him claimed that they did what was not done during the past forty years.

It is learnt that he did not consult anybody nor did he take the House into confidence. The Honourable Members sitting here did raise this matter and demanded that if there had been a dialogue a statement in re-

gard thereto should be made in the House. Entire country should be taken into confidence as regards the principles on which dialogue has been initiated but there was no reply. Immediately preceding that announcement regarding elections in Punjab was made. At the time of announcement also we had a dialogue with other parties, and asked the Government to clarify its stand on two basic issues regarding elections in Punjab and unless it was done elections in Punjab would not serve any purpose. The first point was that the elements who agreed to participate in the elections in Punjab and who claimed to represent the Sikhs, irrespective of the group to which they belonged made it clear that the issue in the Punjab elections would be whether Punjab was to remain as a part of India or not and thus it would be a plebiscite on this issue. On behalf of our party, we warned the then Prime Minister, the Chief Election Commissioner, Honourable President and all others that it was going to be the most dangerous thing, unless any decision regarding this was taken, we would not like to put a question mark on the sovereignty of our country. If we allow this in Punjab, this demand can be raised in other parts of India. So we demanded that first of all the unity and sovereignty of the country should remain intact, only then we would like to go for the elections. But there was no reply from the Government, but on the contrary the Chief Election Commissioner ignoring our view point announced the elections.

Next point was that the Governor of Punjab had sent a written report to the Government that if elections

were to be held in Punjab, they did have sufficient security forces to manage them. It was his first report. Subsequently other reports followed, 3-4 reports were obtained from him and finally the Honourable Governor insisted that elections must be held in any case

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the opposition parties cooperated with us to a large extent. We had a detailed discussion and it appeared that all the political parties of the country which believed in unity and solidarity of the country, in the democracy and secularism may join hands to fight the elections. Talks were quite hopeful. But unfortunately no one paid attention to the fundamental issues raised by the Congress Party. The Congress Party was adamant not to take part in election if it was going to be Plebiscite but the Central Government and the Punjab administration did not take any note. And all this made us to stay away from the election process. The elections in Punjab were postponed at the last moment. The Congress had taken a decision not to take part in the elections in Punjab and the party still stands by this decision. The leaders of BJP are issuing statements in favour of holding elections in the State, but none of them has spoken a single word about the issue raised by me. For the knowledge of Shri Advaniji I would like to repeat that all the parties who claim to represent the Sikh Community declared that they would take part in this election treating it as plebiscite but no action was taken by the Government and the Administration. Therefore, the Congress Party decided not

to take part in this election and these elections have been postponed at the last moment. Only two days back an Hon. Ex-Prime Minister said that elections in the state had been postponed. Mr. Chairman, Sir, can I raise a question that the day when the decision of postponing the election in Punjab was announced, extremists published a statement, which they termed as their ordinance, in all the newspapers of Punjab, and in some newspapers of Delhi also that all the ballot boxes should remain empty and if any one dares to go to a polling booth to cast his vote he will do so on his own risk. I am not narrating the reaction of the people of Punjab, who are terrified, the reaction of the Punjab administration. Responding to that ordinance the Punjab Administration announced closure of all schools and colleges and non-operation of all public transport services. Who was the first to comply with the ordinance? It was the Punjab Administration. The state administration surrendered in the wake of ordinance issued by the extremists. So, may I ask: 'who is responsible for holding elections?' I am not going into the issue as to who ordered the elections or who ordered the postponement of elections in Punjab. The fact remains that the people of Punjab are so terrified, that till they are assured of their own safety and that of their family none will dare to cast his vote in the elections. Do you feel that under these circumstances the elections can be conducted in the State? I don't think so. Sir, unfortunately the conditions in Punjab are so bad that the national newspapers have turned a

blind eye towards the happenings in the state and the newspapers in the state care more for the orders of the factions and groups of the extremists. Whenever any letter or telephone call is received from them by any newspaper's office, their dictates are published in the very next day's paper alongwith the source.

I would like to briefly highlight the conditions prevailing in Punjab. The presence of the Government's authority is nominal and the terrorists are having a field day in whole of the State, without facing any checks. This fact is being admitted by the Punjab Administration also. They are increasingly attacking the security personnel and moving freely in the cities and villages in the guise of the personnel of the security forces, indulging in massacres by stopping running trains and looting banks. The family members of the people fighting secessionism are being abducted and looted, and the family members of the people posted by the previous Governments for security are being liquidated. Middle rank officers do not care for the Government orders and pay monthly allowance to the secessionist groups whose writ runs large. These officers not only care for the orders of the secessionist groups, but even issue circular in accordance with their wishes. Many village panchayats have been instructed to appoint informers and bear their expenses, to provide information to the extremists about the movements and positioning of the security forces, as also to provide information about the patriotic persons living in the villages and about the

workers of the Congress (I), CPI and CPI(M) living in the villages .. *(Interruptions)* I am talking of villages and village panchayats. .. *(Interruptions)* Gentleman, please listen to me. In cities the conditions are so bad that extremists roam about freely and attack the unarmed people visiting parks, temples, mosques and gurdwaras during the time of sunset and sunrise with automatic weapons. People are being attacked and nobody cares. Youths are being exhorted to join the terrorists ranks in the villages by holding meetings and are being inducted in the various outfits. Pakistan is supplying sophisticated arms and also infiltrating the terrorists trained by that country.

Another condemnable phenomenon gaining prominence is the holding of bhog ceremonies on the killings of dreaded terrorists. These bhog ceremonies are attended by 50 to 60 thousand people and even one lakh. Trollies are forcibly requisitioned for transporting people and in their presence the killed terrorists are praised. Lakhs of rupees are collected as donations from them. Such are the conditions in Punjab. This is very unfortunate that that administration is thinking of launching the "Win of Hearts" policy. Undoubtedly every possible endeavour should be made to bring back the perverted youths to the main stream. earlier referred to the talks held with a few leaders of these outfits by the then Hon. Prime Minister. May I presume that the Hon. Prime Minister in his talks with these leaders had told them to declare their faith in the Indian Constitution? Even when we initiated dialogues on the issues of

Mizoram, Tripura, Assam and Darjeeling, the precondition was the acceptance of national sovereignty and declaration of allegiance to the Constitution. No body has got reservation about the initiating dialogue with them. But in the elections the secret arrangement of seats or accommodating such forces will lead to disintegration of the country. Unfortunately such reports appeared in some newspapers. But no such thing has been neither stated by any political party nor raised in the House. The President of India did refer to these things in his Address, which I have reiterated. I would like to quote from his Address to the Joint sitting of the both the Houses.

"Government is committed to restore normalcy and to start the democratic process in Punjab at the earliest. However, militants and Secessionists will not be allowed to misuse the elections for their ends. Government stands by the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. Negotiations are always possible with those who eschew violence and accept the farmework of our constitution."

This is the declaration of the present Government to my mind, this is the collective national endeavour of the national political parties having representation in the House and of the political parties of Punjab. I think all of them will lend all out support to the Government. In 1989, the Congress party had reached a decisive stage while treading along this policy and there was no other alternative. I hope every help will be extended to the Hon. Prime Minister in finding a solution to this national problem. I am happy to note that the Government

proposes to incorporate such provisions in the Peoples Representation Act through amendment. As per my information, these amendments have already been moved in the Rajya Sabha, but no such initiative has been taken in this House. This issue was earlier raised by the Hon. Prime Minister at a party meeting. With the cooperation of all the political parties, an initiative will be taken to streamline the election process so as to strengthen the importance of national unity, integrity and sovereignty. Election process should be started all over again to facilitate the participation of every political party, so as to collectively counter the threat being posed to the nation.

15.00 hrs.

Through this House, I call upon all concerned, irrespective of their party affiliation, who have faith in this principle to help revive the electoral process in Punjab.

In the next paragraph the Hon. President has referred to the situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir. With a slight difference, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is as serious as that of Punjab and calls for the co-operation of the entire country for a solution. I am of the view that all the political parties and national leaders present in this House should make every effort to see that in Jammu and Kashmir also we join hands to keep the unity and integrity of the nation uppermost in our minds, so that there could be some improvement in the prevailing situation. On 12th February, 1990 the Governor issued an ordinance and dissolved the Assambly in Jammu and Kashmir. It was the

only institution between the people and the terrorists and secessionist elements and through this it was possible to establish political contact with the people. The elected representatives used to go to the people and hear them. Matters of public importance used to be discussed in the Assembly which served as a forum for this purpose. A number of agencies were working alongwith the Assembly. Development agencies were also involved.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : The same thing which you did in Punjab in 1987 has taken place in Kashmir also.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You were not there at that time. I am referring to what is happening there today. You have been elected twice but could not do anything. The person whom you considered to be your leader spoke against your policies but you could not do anything against him. Shri Devi Lal had declared that he would not allow abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution. Even then you did not part company. Our policy is very clear, I am talking of your support which has resulted in a direct confrontation between the administration and the terrorists in the State today. The people could not be involved as much as they should have been. Political parties have become non-existent. They do not appear to be playing any role. But the Punjab situation is different. In Punjab the political parties are fighting, whereas in the Valley they have become non-existent. Today the situation in the Valley is such that thousands of families have migrated to other places. About 55,000 families have migrated to Jammu, Delhi and

other parts of the country. It appears that they have reconciled with the circumstances. People whom you extended support did months' rule. Even then you continued not do anything during their ten months' rule. Even then you continued to extend your support to them. Therefore, we should not view this problem on party lines only, but should view it in the national perspective. I am here to make this submission to you. The number of the trained militants in the Valley is increasing day by day. Incidents of attacks on security forces have been on the rise. As I said just now, about 55,000 families have already left the Valley. The local forces who were of some help have succumbed to the threat of the militants. Not a single report can be published about them. Many cooked up stories are being spread against India and a lot is being said against the security forces which perform their duties at the cost of their lives. Words like barbaric, beasts etc. are being used against them. The reports being published in newspapers from Srinagar are finding their echo in Pakistan, London and the U.S.A. India is facing challenges on many fronts. Hence in regard to this burning issue, I would like to submit that we should unite

AN HON. MEMBER : What action is being taken in respect of the 55,000 families ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have just made a mention of it. I am still speaking. It is my humble request to the august House that with all our efforts and co-operation we should extend our full support to the Government to solve this problem, a mention of which has been made in the President's Address so that with combined

strength and co-operation the Government could tackle this problem effectively and firmly. One full paragraph of the President's Address deals with this situation as to how the Government is trying hard to tackle this difficult problem.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no mention of these 55,000 families in the President's Address.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You do not want that I should provide this information also to you. It will serve no purpose if I simply read it. Whatever information is to be given, is given in the House. The President gives hints, guidelines as to what the Government has to do. You should give your suggestions in this regard. We have come here after having been elected and it is our duty to present before the Government all the facts with full details and then only some solution to the problem could be found out. Sir, I am not here to conduct any orientation course. I wished that I should have participated in lectures in the orientation course to the newly elected Members in the Parliament House Annexe. The Hon. Members will agree with me.

SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no need of any suggestion, but if Shri Buta Singhji permits, I would like to know from him if he would like to accept amendments which he may deem fit?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I think about one thousand amendments have been printed and circulated among the Members. All these amendments are before the Government. They will

be studied and at the time policy is framed, all the issues referred to in the President's Address and also the amendments will be given due consideration, I can say this much.

Sir, so far I know, today the entire administration in Jammu and Kashmir has been totally paralysed. I have come to know that the employees are so much terrorised that they gave a call for a week' bandh. From their charter of demands it appears that they have demanded the same thing which the terrorists wanted and have given a call for the bandh accordingly. The bandh was complete. It proves that just as the terrorists in Punjab have kept the whole administration in their grip, the militants in Jammu and Kashmir have taken over the command of administration in Jammu and Kashmir. They have made very undue demands and the administration bowed to them. They resorted to 72 hour strike. Who is to blame for this. The incapable people wasted 15 months' time and went away. The Congress Party has always worked with full responsibility. It has never lagged behind from fulfilling its responsibility. (*Interruptions*). The most difficult thing is that if I start exposing the incapable people, some of whom are sitting here, you may not like to meet them any more.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : While moving the Motion of Thanks, you should exercise some restraint on your language. If this is the difference between the Prime Minister's speech, how will the things work? You are a senior Member.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I would like to know the sense of the august House in regard to the condition of the administration I related just now. What can be said in respect of the State whose administration was kept paralysed for a week on their call and yet no action has been taken in this regard. In view of what I have said above, I would like the House to extend its full cooperation to all the future proposals that would be brought forward by the Government, in the wider national interest. Then only this national problem can be solved.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : On your terms.

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Terms have been made clear in the President's Address.

Sir, it was only yesterday that the Hon. Prime Minister referred in the House the efforts made by all the political parties to solve the Assam problem. As such I would not like to go into those details. The State has its own Government and the Chief Minister of the State is also trying to find out a solution to the problem with the co-operation of all the political parties. On behalf of the House we may extend our good wishes to them so that some way out is found by the centre to solve the vexed and most difficult Assam problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, six of the nine points which Congress Party had made a promise during the elections particularly that part of the manifesto

which specified the work that would be done in the first three months, have been covered in the President's Address and the remaining three points will, I am sure, be covered when the Hon. Minister of Finance presents the Budget. *(Interruptions)* Only a few days have passed. The government has indicated their priorities. *(Interruptions)* . . about which the Hon. President has made a mention in his address. Sir, in his address he has also referred to the communal situation in the country and besides this, he also mentioned that special courts will be constituted throughout the country to look into the cases of victims of communal riots and a special force will also be formed. Sir, I have some experience in this regard. Whenever some communal riots take place, the local police is always viewed with suspicion by the people. None of the parties, who are involved in these riots, are ever satisfied with the local police. Therefore, whenever some central force was sent there to control these riots, people had some confidence in them and the Central Forces helped a lot in controlling the situation. I will not specifically refer to the local police of any particular state, because Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav may perhaps be angry with me.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : I was not showing any anger.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Therefore, the Government has announced that a special force will be formed. The other details such as its composition, duties and manner of its deployment have also been mentioned in it. This is a very important announcement made by the Hon. President in this Address.

Besides this, whatever the Hon. President has said in regard to the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute is based on the basic policy of the Congress Party. This dispute should be solved through negotiations and, besides this he also said that such disputes may always disturb the law and order situation in our country and may lead to bloodshed on any occasion as we have a lot of festivals round the year. Therefore, with a view to eliminate the possibility of such a situation for all times to come, he has mentioned that such a step should be taken through this House so that *status quo* of all the places of worship is maintained as on 15th August, 1947. Sir, like this .. (*Interruptions*) .. The security forces of our country which are responsible for maintaining the law and order situation in the country, have been put to a lot of strain in the recent times. They have been exposed to a lot of violence, communal riots, casteism riots and regional disputes and at such places, the personnel of the Central forces have to sacrifice their lives also. The Government has also promised that full security will be provided to them regarding their lives and service conditions.

Sir, the present economic crisis in our country is unprecedented. Regarding the economic crisis, I would like to say that in the last few years, whether it were the State Governments or the Governments, of the Centre, they had only opted for soft options, instead of hard options. They never took harsh measures. I would like to

prove it with the help of the Budgets presented by the previous State Governments that they made all efforts to put the entire burden on the Centre and imposed no new taxes so that they could get majority of votes in the next elections. As a result .. (*Interruptions*) .. You are also on the safe side. We can present even your Budget. What should I do? When they provoke me on such issues I am compelled to tell the truth. It is proved by the budgets of all the States, one may look into any of the State Budgets, soft options have been adopted in all of them. But the Government of India, under the leadership of late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, earlier and today, under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, is always ready to take the most stringent and harsh measures and will definitely take such measures. We have always given top priority to the nation. We have never cared about our period of stay in power. Although we know that signing of accords with regard to Assam problem, Punjab problem and Mizoram will harm the interests of the Congress Party, yet we signed them, because we found the interests of our Nation far above the interests of the Congress Party and always took those decisions which safeguarded the interests of our Nation. Even today, the steps being taken by the Finance Minister, the Hon. Prime Minister and his colleagues under the present circumstances are being taken in a very unprecedented situation. It needs lot of courage. Yesterday, Shri Indrajit Gupta had said that perhaps Congress party had compromised the basic

principles. Sir, the only identity of Congress Party in this country is that it always holds the interests of the people of this country uppermost. Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi had always held the interests of the people of this country uppermost in their minds in the true sense .. (*Interruptions*) .. Today also .. (*Interruptions*) .. Yes, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri also .. (*Interruptions*) .. Even today the Congress is known for the fact that its supporters are there in every village and the Congress ideology is followed in the entire country. No other ideology is so widely spread as the Congress ideology. This composition and consensus has taken place only due to it. The ideology of the Congress includes removal of poverty and disparity in the society, providing support to the neglected classes and maintaining the unity, integrity and sovereignty of our country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there should not be any doubt in the mind of any Hon. Leader and I would like to ask the leaders, who have given the slogan to finish the Congress culture, whether such leaders know the meaning of finishing the Congress culture. To do so will mean killing the very soul of our country. The culture of the Congress has got its roots in our old history and Sir, I would also like to ask my leftist colleagues who are raising some question on this issue here, whether they have been able to change the policies of the Congress in West Bengal and in Kerala, where they have been ruling for quite a long time? The land reforms about which you talk .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN (Murshidabad): Prohibition has been the policy of the Congress Party. But recently, when tax on wine and liquor was raised in the Budget of West Bengal, the Congress M.L.As. boycotted the Budget. Is it in conformity with the policy of the Congress Party?

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Is everything in the country or in Kashmir, taking place according to the policy of the Congress?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: While serving the country, whether the Congress Members sit in the opposition or occupy the treasury benches, the basic policies of the Congress are the very soul of this country and the Congress has always been working according to them. The Congress has been following the policies of secularism and socialism. It is not working under any one's pressure. Sir, it is due to the policies of the Congress that the identity of our country has been established in the world. Due to the policies of Congress Party our country has got recognition in the international politics. The policies of the Congress which it has been following are hundreds of years old. There are many such parties which were once part of the Congress, but left it and came to power, but even they could not deviate from the Congress policies as those policies are the policies of the country.

As such there should be no doubt about it. There should be no such demand. The people who made a demand to finish the Congress culture have not suggested any alternative.

They have no such alternative with them. The people making such demands do not know the direction to which they are taking the people. So far no alternative to Congress has been suggested. Of course, people have asked for votes so that they could provide an alternative to the Congress Party, but no such alternative has yet been found.

Besides, in this hour of economic crises, as has been indicated by the Hon. President in his Address, we should carry all the people with us. While intervening in the debate, yesterday itself, the Hon. Prime Minister made it clear that he will always carry the people with him. He further assured that he will not only resolve the present crises but also make every efforts to boost the country's image in the international politics.

Sir, India has always supported the developing countries in international politics. We have our policy of non-alignment in this regard. We have close ties with the developing countries and the Hon. President has clearly spelt it in his Address that we will carry all these countries with us. In addition, industrial and agricultural production and the role of the public sectors in the country have also been mentioned in the President's Address. I am of the view that this year's food-grain production by the farmers in the country has been the highest since independence. For this achievement I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the farmers and thank them. I hope that the Government will extend necessary assistance to the farmers to increasing their production

by using modern methods of science and technology. We will welcome any policy to be framed by the Government for this. At the same time I would like to add that the agriculture labourers should also be extended all help along with farmers. At many places viz : Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and most parts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh the agriculture labourers are not getting minimum wages even today. We will extend our full support to Government to give remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. While the farmers should get remunerative prices, the standard of living of the labourers should also improve alongwith the farmers. I hope that the Government will take suitable measures in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

In the President's Address the Government have made a mention of many commendable steps to be taken for the youth, women, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the country. I would like to congratulate the Government for the same. With the announcement of setting up of a Backward Classes Development Corporation, the neglected sections of the society will be encouraged a lot. The Government will also do an excellent job by providing legal status to the Minorities Commission. Arrangements should be made to provide drinking water all over the country and a comprehensive plan in the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi should be launched so that thirsty people and the villages experiencing shortage of water could get water. If this is done, it would be the best tribute to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Finally, I would like to read

out the last paragraph in which the Hon. President has expressed some hope. He has some expectations from we, the Members of Parliament. I am going to read out his words again. I should be excused for making a repetition.

“The crisis with which we are confronted today makes this session of Parliament a particularly important one. You must give the lead and set the tone which will instil confidence in our people and enthuse them in the task of nation building. You have before you the historic task of building a strong and prosperous India, a humane India, an India where there is social harmony and communal amity, an India from which poverty has been eradicated, an India based on equality and social justice.”

Let me assure the Hon. President that the expectations he has called upon from we, the Members of Parliament, will be reflected in our speeches and our style of functioning in the house. The Hon. Members should rise above their party lines. In this connection I would, particularly, like to say a few words to the leader of the opposition. He is not only the leader of his own party but also the leader of the opposition. At times when he makes taunting remarks, he should keep in mind that he is speaking on behalf of all. Therefore, I feel that when speaking about the policies of his own party, the leader of opposition is at liberty to say anything he likes, but, when he speaks in the national and international for his speech should appear like the speech of the leader of opposition. I hold

him in high esteem. His patriotism is unquestionable. I am very grateful to this House and with these words I move the Motion before the House. I hope that all the Hon. Members will unanimously pass this Motion. The amendments that have been printed and distributed, I am sure, will be considered by the Government at appropriate time.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I am seconding the motion moved by Sardar Buta Singhji. At the outset, I am expressing deep gratitude towards our Hon. President of India who was kind enough to pinpoint the issues which are facing the nation as well as to pinpoint the responsibilities of the Members of Parliament at this crucial juncture. The President's Address is a statement, stating what the Government intend to do in the next one year.

Sir, our country is passing through a very difficult situation. During the elections we lost our great leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The son of the soil. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the champion of world peace. As one of the leaders expressed here, he was the champion of the downtrodden, poor and toiled masses of India. The younger generation of the country felt orphaned by the sad demise of the great leader. At this crucial juncture all the Congressmen should stand together to face the challenges which are before the nation and the party. At this time, it is the duty of all of us in this August House to fulfil the dreams of our late leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In yesterday's newspaper a news has been published in which the LTTE has said that they are responsible for the heinous assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Therefore, I request the Government of India to contact the Srilankan Government and discover the whole plot and expedite the investigation.

Sir, we are committed to fulfil the dreams, aspirations and ideals of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. In this election, the mandate of the people of this country is very clear. The people of this country have realised that only the Congress Party can give a strong and viable Government. Of course, the people of India have also cautioned us. In the past we had a massive majority. But in this election even though we are less of 10, 12 votes the mandate is very clear. The people of this nation had expected much from the combined opposition, the national alternative which ruled for the last eleven months, under the leadership of Shri VP Singh. The people of this country had given a chance to the combined opposition. But, they spoiled everything. During the Prime Ministership of VP Singh, the communal situation was so tense; lot of communal riots have taken place; amity and communal harmony was disturbed like anything. So, people lost their faith in the national alternative. Communal violence unleashed and tensions were the order of the day at that time. The Government had failed on all fronts.

So, the people of this country have been convinced and they have realised

that the Congress Party can only lead this nation and that the Congress is the only party which can give a strong and viable Government. Of course, the people have cautioned us also.

Now, we are not for confrontation; we are for consensus. Our country is facing a lot of challenges; a lot of problems are there. Only Congress alone cannot solve these problems. So, all the parties should come together to solve these problems. We have to think about the solution of the problems which are confronting the nation. We have to see the position of the situation also. We have to see the attitudes that are taken by other opposition parties. At this critical juncture, we must be more practical. BJP is ruling in three States—Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : What happened to UP ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA : Yes, I agree, in UP also they are ruling. What about the result of the elections in MP ? We got 28 out of 40 seats. In Rajasthan, we got 20 out of 25 seats. In Himachal Pradesh, we got two out of 4 seats. We lost one seat only by a margin of 3,000 votes. What is the message ? (*Interruptions*). When the people of these States experienced your administration they are expressing their dissatisfaction. I think that it is the moral duty of the three Chief Ministers to quit on moral grounds. They have to resign because they are rejected by the people of these States. (*Interruptions*) Who is responsible for the growth of the BJP ? We are not responsible.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : All this bravado will not work.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : You are responsible for the (Bolpur) : All this bravado will not sible by the people. (*Interruptions*). In the Eighth Lok Sabha, the BJP got only two seats. In the Ninth Lok Sabha, they got 88 seats. (*Interruptions*). Now they are the number two party. Who is responsible for this? (*Interruptions*). Only the Left parties are responsible for this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You joined hands with them. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : You have to change the anti-Congress attitude. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would not like any interruptions.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar) : I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*) .

MR. CHAIRMAN : No running commentary and no interruption like this please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You address the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When your turn comes, then you can speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : The democratic and peace loving parties can come together and face these challenges. (*Interruptions*) It is duty cast upon us. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You must hear what is his point of order. You just cannot ignore it. This is not the way to conduct this House. (*Interruptions*) I am very sorry. He is saying that he has got a point of order. (*Interruptions*) You can reject it. You can rule it out. But you must listen to what is the point of order. You are an experienced Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Pius Tirkey.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : My point of order is that we are now speaking on the President's Address. The President has never spoken on the conduct of the parties whether it is the BJP or the CPM or any other party. Now the Hon. Member is pointing out which party has done what. He is in the ruling party now. Many Hon. Members are here representing various constituencies. How the Congress people ruled the country for 40 years is well known to everybody. Now he

is blaming this party or that party. Why does not he say something about Tripura? He should have began from Tripura, how the tribal people are living here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. I reject your point of order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : I am stating the facts. We have to fight against the communal forces. We have to fight against the separatist forces. *(Interruptions)* We must fight together against such forces. We have lost our leaders, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We will continue our fight against the separatist forces who are trying to disintegrate our country and who are trying to create chaos and confusion in this country.

Sir, the present economic crisis is clearly in the President's Address. The Address has explained the situation in the economic field. We are in the midst of a crisis. It is clearly stated that "No sacrifice is too great to safeguard our economic independence and the country must prepare itself to take hard and unpleasant economic decisions." There is no magic in this; we have to face these realities. It may, of course, pain and hurt but there is no other way. The measures in this regard are also mentioned in the President's Address. The RBI has also brought about an adjustment in the exchange rate in order help exports

reduce expenditure on inessential imports, etc. It is also mentioned that concerted measures are to be taken in the areas of trade policy and industrial policy reform to enhance our exports . . . *(Interruptions)* . . . At this critical juncture, has mentioned that price raise has to be checked. I am congratulating our Hon. Prime Minister for forming a Ministerial panel to check the price rise .

Yesterday, our Hon. Minister mentioned about the public distribution system. Our public distribution system is defective. It should be revamped.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (Amreli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. When an Hon. Member is speaking on the floor of the House one should not pass between the Chair and the Member. This is the rule and Shri Buta Singh who is a senior Member of the House is passing between the Chair and the Hon. Member who is speaking and thus, not abiding by the rule. This is against the rule and that is my point of order.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are right. But there is no point of order. You are only mentioning about the decorum of the House.

{Interruptions}

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : Butta Singh ji, you may please apologise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I apologise.
[English]

I am too senior a Member to flout rules like that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Stern action should be taken on the hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers. The biggest problem in the economic side is the external payment crisis. Steps should be taken to curtail Government expenditure. Radical change should be brought in the economy so that the poor and down-trodden will be benefited.

I would like to mention about the unemployment problem also. Future lies in the youth of this nation. Unemployment is a serious problem which has to be dealt with urgently. Employment generation programmes which were carried out by the earlier Governments should be implemented effectively. Those programmes should be reviewed; drawbacks and lacunae, if any, must be found out and should be rectified.

Involvement of youth in nation-building activities is most important. It is clearly mentioned in the Address about the measures to be taken to involve youth in the nation-building activities. My request is that in the Eighth Plan, top priority must be given to eradicate unemployment and to generate employment.

Buta Singhji has explained about the prevailing situation in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North) : Sir, I am on a point of propriety. Motion of Thanks on the

President's Address is being discussed. Neither the Prime Minister, nor the leader of the House is present in the House. Even a senior cabinet Minister is not present . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

SHRI RAM NAIK : That is why I am saying that I am on a point of propriety. Propriety demands that when an important motion such as the Motion of Thanks is being discussed, the Prime Minister or the leader of the House or a senior cabinet colleague must be present.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : How can the Prime Minister remain here all the time ? Does he not have any other work ?

SHRI RAM NAIK : At least a Cabinet Minister should be present.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here and he represents the Government.

SHRI RAM NAIK : But he is not a Cabinet Minister !

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : He is ! He is a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : A Cabinet Minister is there. But he should be allowed to listen. He should not be disturbed.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Buta Singhji has clearly explained the situation in Punjab. The situation in Punjab is worsening day by day. He also explained why the Congress Party had decided not to participate in the elections and why Congress had withdrawn from the

elections in Punjab. The Government will never allow the militants and secessionist forces to misuse the elections for their own ends. Free and fair elections are just not possible in Punjab now. First of all, conducive atmosphere should be created and then democratic process must be restored. That is the only way. Negotiations and talks should always be within the framework of our Constitution. And our Government is prepared to take all the required steps to tackle these difficult issues. The Government is in favour of a permanent settlement. It is clearly mentioned in the President's Address. But terrorism must be dealt with firmly.

In Jammu and Kashmir the law and order situation is deteriorating day by day. The trained people coming from across the boarders are creating total chaos and confusion. Kidnappings and killings are increasing like anything. Innocent people are being kidnapped. Terrorist activities are threatening the peaceful life of the people. My request is that we have to bring back these people in to the national mainstream. How can we bring them back? The real problems confronting the people in Jammu & Kashmir. These problems must be resolved. For example, unemployment is a genuine problem. People in the Valley and also in Jammu are talking about the participation and involvement of the citizens in the development activities in the State. Today what is happening? Corruption is increasing like anything. This is because the officials are not at all accountable. So, people's participation must be ensured. Communal har-

mony should be restored. In the Ninth Lok Sabha also, we talked much about the process of political initiative. So far no political activity is initiated in the Valley. Stern action against the secessionist forces should be taken. We are all aware of one thing. People of the Valley and people of Jammu are against the secessionist forces

They are against the secessionist forces. Though it is not an easy thing, but a permanent solution should be found-out. We have to bring back the patriotic, poor people in the national mainstream. In Assam peoples' verdict is very clear. They are against the secessionist forces and they are against the terrorism. People there want to remain in the national mainstream. So, they voted Congress to power. In the last elections in Assam, 70 per cent of the people participated in the electoral process. From this it is very clear that they are against the terrorists' activities and they are against the separatist forces. Of course, talks are welcomed but not at the cost of national interest. We are solving the problems of Assam youth. I am happy to know that the Saikia Government has taken care of all these things and initiated certain measures in this direction. The major problem that we are facing is that the very fabric of our secular character is disturbed. Communal forces are vitiating the atmosphere of the country. All the peace loving and patriotic people should come together to fight against the menace of communalism.

In the President's Address it has been clearly mentioned that the rights and interest of the religious and ling-

uistic minorities should not be compromised. The majority community has got a duty. They have to protect the minorities. That is our tradition. The majority community of our country is always protecting the interest of the minorities. That is the tradition of our country and because of this only we could maintain the secular character. For the last two or three years we are seeing how communally surcharged our areas are; how communal tensions are increasing day-by-day and how riots are taking place. It is mentioned in the President's Address that some Special Courts will be set up to try offences relating to communal riots. Specially trained force is also necessary to curtail these riots.

Yesterday it was mentioned that a negotiated settlement is necessary for the Ram Janma Bhumi Babri Masjid issue. I would say that to avoid confrontation among the communities, there should be a peaceful settlement. In the President's Address it has been mentioned that a Bill will be introduced to maintain the status quo on 15 August, 1947 in order to avoid any new controversy. Our country at this stage cannot afford to have any new controversy. Sir, people of this nation want amity, harmony and peace. Let us work together for it. No doubt we have political and ideological differences but this nation is great. We have to work for the peaceful coexistence of the people of this nation.

I would like to mention one or two points about the international affairs. We have adhered to the foreign policy which was initiated by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and streng-

thened by Indira ji and Rajiv ji. We should strengthen our relations with South Asia on a bilateral basis. No doubt our fight against the imperialism will continue. Yesterday, one of the Hon. Members was expressing his doubt regarding this. There is no doubt about it. We will continue our fight against the imperialism and we will fight for the poor and down trodden people of the world. India has always stood for this cause. India is the champion of Non-Aligned Movement. Unfortunately, recently the NAM Movement had also failed during the Gulf war. I don't want to go into that controversy but I would like to say that we have to strengthen the NAM. We have to see that the down-trodden and poor people who are being exploited by the big powers are saved. Only through the Non-Aligned Movement we can save the third world countries.

So, our endeavour should be to strengthen the nation, to resolve the national problems and to usher the country into a new era of development and prosperity.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :—

'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both House of Parliament assembled together on the 11th July, 1991'."

Hon. Members present in the House, whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Those amendments only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heard with some interest the intervention by the proposer of the Motion. It unfortunately happened that neither the Leader of the House nor unfortunately the Prime Minister is present. But it is for the Government, the proposer and the seconder to determine what importance they give to the Motion.

I heard with interest also the intervention by the seconder. I had also read with great interest, His Excellency, the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament I say read, because it was not possible to listen to him, such were the arrangements. It has now become almost a cliché to say that the nation passes through a period of crisis. I am regrettably led to observe that the manner in which the Treasury Benches and the Government handled the occasion of the President's Address to the Joint Sitting of the Parliament does not really convince us that they themselves fully

realised the import of the crisis through which the nation presently passes. This document—the President's Address—is a tepid and uninspiring document with full of platitudinous waffle truths. I say with a hesitation that the President's Address to the Joint Sitting is not the President's own writing. He does not create it, but it is the Government's utterances that the President is required to read out. That is why I am led to say that this is a very tepid, uninspiring document. It is full of platitudes and waffle. It is wholly unclear about action. It is opaque on the steps to be taken.

I regret to say that it is indifferently drafted, not that the earlier Addresses by the President were great examples of drafting skills and to our great sorrow, it was presented to the Parliament with a shaming inefficiency, because in that great Hall which has seen the history of independent India, Members and visitors, who had been invited could not even hear what the President had to say.

16.00 hrs.

That is why I say that I have read this document with great interest. It is a message to the nation; it is the first Address by the President following a momentous historical election, and therefore, through this the Government of the day, and through the mouth of the President, through the agency of this Address, it conveys to the nation what the Government intends to do, how it intends to do it. That is why I am led to observe that instead of inspiring us about the Government own intentions, convincing us about the totality of the crisis

that confronts the nation, we find in this Address, page after page, of empty platitudes.

The document itself starts with a reference to the 10th General Election; and without doubt, it was a water-shed election. Undoubtedly, it was the most violent election we have ever witnessed. It is a matter of great regret and sorrow to us that the former Prime Minister and the Leader of the Congress Party was heinously assassinated during this election. But my reference to the Tenth General Election is not on account of that alone, because we have referred to these aspects of the Tenth General Election in a different context, on an earlier occasion. If the Tenth General Election, along with all these things going to be remembered, it will be remembered for the controversy that attended upon the high Office of the Chief Election Commissioner. My leader, Shri Lal K. Advani has said that like the Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chief Election Commissioner must so conduct himself that not only does he actually do justice but he must also appear to do justice. It is a matter of very great regret that the Chief Election Commissioner—I am not examining a single issue—the totality of his action now appears as if he did not do justice; not only did he not do justice, he, infact, revelled in controversy. That is a matter of great regret and I think the Tenth General Election will be remembered for that.

There is one other aspect of the Tenth General Election, which, I think, we all ought to reflect upon very deeply. Up to the Tenth General

Election, never in our history did we play with election date. The announcement of an election schedule was a kind of Lakshman Rekha. It had inherent in it sacrosanctity. You do not play with those dates no matter what happens.

I remember the ghastly election in 1983 in Assam. I listened with some interest to the arguments put forward now both by the Proposer of the Motion and the Seconder as to why there should not be elections in the Punjab. As far as the election in Assam were concerned, I do not have to say what role my Party had entrusted me to play there in those elections; they were elections that will for ever live in my memory. We did not leave those elections; we went through those elections no matter what happened. I am given to understand that during the momentous elections of 1977, an advice was tendered to the late Mrs. Gandhi that she was likely to lose them, therefore, to push them forward; and be it said to her ever lasting credit that she did not do it. In the Tenth General Election, we have crossed that Rubicon for the first time. We have set such a terrible precedent that I do not know what we will do in the future with election dates. The Election Commissioner and the Government of the day had countermanded elections with the kind of lack of restraint which astounds me. We have played with the electorates. If we continue on this path, because we have set our foot on this path now, please reflect what the future Chief Election Commissioners or what the future Governments might be able to

do so far as the sacrosanctity of the elections are concerned.

It was in this context that reference was made by the Mover of the Motion of Thanks, to the Punjab. Sir, I wish to share a thought with you. Elections are relike the heart-beat of democracy. You cannot play with them. You cannot advance that heart-beat, or you will have a seizure and you cannot retard the process of that heart-beat, or the heart will cease functioning altogether. What we have done in the tenth general elections is to play with the heart-beat of democracy. It is not an observation merely on the Chief Election Commissioner, it is on observation on those that decided what happened in the Punjab about postponement of elections. One day it is on, or another off. Various arguments have been propounded, put forward; it is not necessary to repeat them. It is only going to take the time of the House. I would urge the Mover of the Motion who comes from the State, himself reflect on what I say, I can never share his agony, his personal agony, about the State, that is his own. But I am also not indifferent to the agony of Punjab. I am also not a foreigner to Punjab and therefore I say. I say it with a great deal of sorrow, that when the present Government says that this decision to postpone elections was taken, how many decisions were taken about postponing elections in the Punjab? You set a date, you postponed it, you set it again, you countermanded that what kind of game where you playing?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We never did it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : You were part of the Chandra Shekhar Government. You were part of them for seven months, a co-habitation that is now conveniently forgotten.

SHRI BUTASINGH : By the time elections that was not so.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : It is known, Sir, that when husbands and wives can fall out, a one-time arrange-

I am not on that small point whether you were actually co-habiting with the Chandra Shekhar Government when the decision to postpone elections in Punjab was taken, or not. But a very disturbing thought remains that this Government says, "we did not take the decision to postpone the elections in the Punjab," you took a mid night decision. You took it, as I said just yesterday, and I would like to repeat it, that decision was an act of great cruelty to the people of Punjab, an act of unbelievable cynicism and whimsicality. At the penultimate moment, when it appeared, may be wrongly to us, that finally, at last possibly India and Punjab might after all win, just when it appeared to be so, you went and postponed the elec-

Mover of the Motion and the seconder, that you did not participate in these elections. Did you have them postponed because you now wanted to participate in the elections?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Not at all.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : But you had them postponed on the mid-night between one Government and another and you say that you did not have

them postponed. That worries us even more. Who after all had them postponed? This Government is not, you say, responsible. Who had them postponed? What kind of constitutional grey area has emerged in the postponement of the Punjab election? We want an answer.

I shall not go over the ground that the Mover of the Resolution went, over the historical ground of Punjab, a little bit about Jammu and Kashmir, a little bit of Assam. We will be considering the States in detail, unfortunately when the budgets of these States come before Parliament. I, therefore, do not want to utilise the occasion of discussion on the President's Address to go into detail about Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Assam of course, has got a Government of its own. That also, for Assam another occasion will arise.

I find one great lacuna in this Address, and referring to border States this lacuna is about my home State, Rajasthan. The honourable Mover of the Resolution represents Rajasthan. He earlier represented Rajasthan and I am sure that he is not unfamiliar with what I am going to say now. I submit for the consideration of the Government that Rajasthan's border with Pakistan is possibly our last stable controllable track of border between India and Pakistan. Please do everything to retain it exactly as that is because already a great deal of damage has been done.

I do not know who is taking notes of my submission. It is my expectation that somebody in the Prime Minister's Secretariat is taking notes

because I would expect replies to these points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government is taking note of the points.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I was on the question of Rajasthan border. Recently members of Jaffarwal gang were caught in Jodhpur. Shri Buta Singh will know what I am talking of and how important it is that we captured that gang. He knows as well as I know that Rajasthan's border with Pakistan and Sind has today become geographically a fully porous border. You cannot really do there what you can do in Jammu and Kashmir or in Punjab. It is also my home. It troubles me parochially. It has become an area of principal narco terrorism. Already in about every sand dune of the districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer you will find narcotics buried. It is the principal area of export, illegal export of five hundred rupee notes from India into Pakistan; which hundred rupee notes eventually find their way through Lahore into Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab terrorist activity areas. Rajasthan's border has already become an area of import of weapons, please remember where narcotics flow, weapons will follow. I also submit that it is the one border between India and Sind Pakistan which is now currently the area of planned, organised, regular infiltration of personnel. Please mark these points. I had written to the previous Government about this, even to the previous Government before that. I would like to caution this Government about the inherent dangers that are there in Rajasthan. It is my regret and sorrow that there is no mention

about Rajasthan border in this President's Address.

I will briefly cover the law and order aspect. His Excellency the President has spoken of a composite Rapid Action Force to be employed in conditions, situations of communal riots. As I have said earlier, I am opposed to proliferation of one force after another. We have demonstrated this tendency over the last decade or so. For every new incident, we create a force. For every new crime, we have a tendency to enact a new legislation. I had an occasion to say this to the honourable mover of the Motion when he held the high office of the Union Home Minister. This is a tendency. We have to curb it. For every new crime, there has to be a new law and for every new incident, you have to have a new force. This is an unending situation. The previous Government had thought of a force called "Rashtriya Rifles" I do not know where those Rashtriya Rifles are now. I opposed it even then. I submitted to the then Prime Minister that this Rashtriya Rifles appeared to me to be such an unnecessary idea. In a similar fashion, this Rapid Action Force is also an unnecessary one. Sir, we have a great civil service and bureaucracy. But it is not exactly renowned for rapid action? Sir, I do not know what you mean by "rapid action". Are you going to equip it with helicopters? This kind of phraseology is misleading. Then what is the meaning of composite? Why can you not say that it will have full representation of India? By calling it 'composite', you unnecessarily become suggestive about

the composition of the force, thereby defeating it of its effectiveness and efficiency. My suggestion is that you must re-consider this whole business of creating one force after another. I personally am opposed to this kind of proliferation of forces.

My greatest difficulty with this Address is with paragraph ten. Para 10 in about four, five lines covers the entire spectrum of the defence policy of this Government. It is an appalling admission. If this is all that this Government has to say about defence preparedness, the totality of the perception about defence that this Government has, it is a very sorry admission. There is no mention about the security environment prevailing either within the vicinity of the country or in concentric circles around the country. There is not a sentence about threat perceptions whether internal related to insurgency, terrorism or anything except to say that our defence forces are wonderful people, we pat them on the back but they are slightly over-worked and therefore, we must think about it. What an insulting paragraph to the Armed Forces! I find this one great lacuna in this document. We do want this Government to share with us what are your perceptions about the threats that face the country, what are your perceptions in a scenario that has emerged from post-Iraq war. Three-and-half pages have been devoted on foreign policy but there is a small four-line paragraph on defence.

I would like elucidation by the Government on the defence five-year plans. It is very well known that the seventh defence five year plan was in

fact cleared by the Rajiv Gandhi Government very late. In fact, the defence seventh five year plan was cleared three years after the seventh five year plan had already run its course and then it was conveyed to the Ministry of Defence that the seventh defence five year plan was cleared without any financial commitment. We do not want the same fate to visit the eight defence five year plan. We do want to know the status where does the eighth defence five year plan stand because these plans are co-terminus with the other plans.

Sir, there are other worries that I have about defence related matters. I would mention them in brief because during the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence there will be greater occasion to elaborate them.

Now we are facing a problem and it is a fact of life, not in qualitative terms but certainly in quantitative terms. That 70 per cent of our dependence on military equipment, hardware and weapon was on the Soviet Union or the Eastern Block countries. That is no longer available for obvious enough reasons. It is not that it is not available today but it has not been available for the last a year-and-a-half or more and it is not going to be available in the future unless it is against hard currency. I am sure, the Government has thought about it. But it is a worrisome thing. It caused a major hiccup in the previous Government when there was a sudden deterioration of relations between us and our neighbours. This is a situation which could well repeat itself. I would like

the Government to clarify because suddenly a vacuum has arisen in the total economic context, where short of convertible currency where the seller wants nothing else but convertible currency and where there are no alternative sources of supply identified yet. What is the Government doing about it?

16.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

There is one other point which I would like to deal with. This is a small paragraph which covers the whole defence policy. The routine thing that is talked about is to cut the defence budget. Then it is said: "No, we would not cut the defence budget." Other requirements of the defence forces must be fully met. This kind of bandying of argument about the requirements of the defence forces really does not serve the purpose. A short statement on this is that the requirements of the armed forces must be properly met. They must be properly assessed and properly met and therefore they must be utilised most economically and efficiently. This goes without saying in which context. I would like the Government to clarify. Shri Arun Singh was made the head of a Committee that went into the total aspect of defence expenditure. It is my understanding that Shri Arun Singh has submitted his report to the Government. It is my understanding that this Committee has done some very worthwhile work . . . (*Interruptions*). In fact, it has gone to the extent of working out the details of the Defence Eighth Five Year Plan. Therefore, I would like to know from the

Government—because it covers the aspect of economy in defence expenditure—as to what the status of that Report is. Have you examined it? Have you made up your mind about it? Why do you not share the thinking the Government has on that Report? Sir, I do not want to labour on this because there are so many speakers who want to speak.

Sir, I have some clarifications to seek on this President's Address. In the process of seeking those clarifications I would request that my clarifications be also treated as suggestions for inclusion if not in the President's Address, certainly as part of the total Agenda of this Government because the other day the Leader of the House spoke of the vital need of creating a national agenda. I think it is an aspect that can no longer be overlooked. No Government irrespective of which political persuasion can afford to overlook the aspect of a National Energy Policy. I put it to the Government in all seriousness whether you include it in it because I know you had very little time to prepare this document or do not include it and I have not even submitted any formal amendments to the Motion, but I do request you in all sincerity to apply your mind to the totality of the question of a National Energy Policy. Share your thinking on a National Energy Policy with us. What is the future of that aim, an aim of 10000 MW of nuclear power by 2000 A.D., what is the status of it? What is the status and the totality of the oil question? And when talking of oil my second submission is about a National Transport Policy. You cannot have a Energy Policy outside of a

Transport Policy. I will give you merely one example. I do not know why some of us practise this very tedious trade of politics. Some of us have to go to Jaipur—being the capital of our State—very frequently. Everytime that we travel by road from Delhi to Jaipur, we travel at the cost of our lives. This road is appalling. The traffic is even worse. But, if you were to provide a fast commuter service which took 3-4 hours between Jaipur and Delhi why should this one single artery to Jaipur be choked with traffic? That is what I mean by National Transport Policy. Instead of choking your roads with this enormous stream of lorries emanating somewhere from Punjab and going all the way down South, why not have a more efficient rail network? I cannot go on elaborating the aspect of National Transport Policy, but a National Energy Policy is inseparable from a National Transport Policy. We welcome the initiatives taken by the Prime Minister for a total revamping of economic reforms and new trade policy. The new Industrial Policy is on the anvil. I would, therefore, like to talk about the role and function of the Planning Commission. I understand that you wanted to give Shri Pranab Mukherjee a job. It is perfectly understandable. Do give him that job. But after having given him that job, what do you want the Planning Commission to be doing? We would like to know what exactly is it that you will entrust the Planning Commission to do.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he not the liquidator to wind it up?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : But then, we would like to know the continued relevance.

Sir, my next suggestion is about communications and informatics. It must be said to the credit of your late leader and the late Prime Minister that he was amongst the few who certainly recognised the great importance of communications and information. I am sorry to say that there is really no thinking demonstrated in this document about the Government's policy on communications and information. I am constrained to read out just one paragraph of this statement by the President which really exemplifies what I said that it is a document full of platitudinous waffle.

"The development of infrastructure will receive Government's close attention. Power generation will be stepped up. Steps will be taken to make the steel industry more competitive. Modernisation of rail transport and augmentation of capacity will receive attention. Telecom services will receive very high priority."

This in bureaucratic terms means that he would have found the file about one week from now .. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I would like the Government to please pay attention to tele-communications and information and share their thoughts with us.

I must commend the Government that in this slim document of not more than sixteen pages, they have devoted 3½ pages to foreign policy. I do not want to go into an examination of all that they have said because that will await the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. There

are however two major lacunae here. Despite 3½ pages devoted to foreign policy, there is not a single sentence devoted to foreign economic policy. Everyone knows that it is really the foreign economic policy which today leads the foreign policy by the nose. Political content of foreign police might have more political sex appeal but it has no other substance after that. Foreign economic policy is the substance of foreign policy today. You can have no political content in your foreign policy but you cannot have economic thought, and I think a great lacuna in this document is total absence of even a sentence about foreign economic policy and the great challenge that is thrown to India as foreign economic policy—issues.

I have heard so much about the defence related weaponry. I have heard it about the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries. But I am constrained to say that not a word is mentioned here about how we are going to alter our trade relations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries and what is the future of this rupee-rouble arrangement and how long will it last. After all, a very large percentage of our total foreign economic policy is also hooked to that opiate of yesterday. We must ask the Government to reflect on this and to share its thoughts with us.

I will conclude with just one other lacuna which ought really to have come under the observations of Tenth general Elections. You have found so much violence, so much election-related violence, but not a word is said about electoral reforms. After all, the

previous Parliament went through the whole process. Almost a Joint Parliamentary Committee examined this total aspect, and submitted its Report, and when you were cohabiting with Chandra Shekhar, you put that into cold storage by sending it to yet another Joint Parliamentary Committee. I would like the Government to please resurrect it, please share their thoughts with us on electoral reforms, because that no longer brooks any delay.

These are undoubtedly extraordinary days. Because they are such extraordinary days, wrongly perhaps we looked for something extraordinary in this document. I am sorry that I do not find anything extraordinary in it. These are days, of course, of challenge and test. Because the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister himself said that these are days of challenge and test, we wanted a reflection of that, with seriousness in this document, which we do not find. But if these are days of challenging tests, to my understanding, there are also days of great potential and unusual opportunity. That also is not contained here. Sir, a new era—after the tenth general elections—has, without doubt, arrived; whether we recognise it or do not recognise it. Empty subscriptions to yesterday's idioms, to yesterday's icons, to yesterday's pre-occupations or prejudices will not serve either today's purpose and certainly not tomorrow's purpose. That is what we were looking for in this document: an inspirational kind of a message to the nation that will lift us, that will show us—if not all the details—certainly a direction. Because that is what is absent here, I regret, I do not know,

how I am to persuade myself to support this document.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai) : Can you tell me whether there is any other party that worships more ancient, yesterday's icons than your party?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, if you will permit me, to answer this question, I will. It is an interesting question; somewhat philosophical. Some icons are related to national identity. They become part, they are integral with national identity. Your question, of course, is related to Ram. Now, I put it to you in all seriousness that you separate Ram from the consciousness of India and I do not know which India you will then be looking at. . . (*Interruptions*)

Ram is not merely an icon. Ram is part of the cultural consciousness. Ram is part of the totality of the civilizational consciousness of India. Ram is not merely an icon. (*Interruptions*) The questioner is understanding what I am answering.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : You are diluting it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am not diluting it. It is possible that you may not hold that view point. I am merely attempting to answer the clarification that has been sought. . . (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : When we say "Uska Ram Utargaya", by "Rama" we do not mean the idol of Rama. Rama is not merely an icon, which we worship. From what we mean by saying "Ram utargaya hai"

is that there is no more humaneness left in him ... (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : If Ram is so integral to the consciousness of our civilization, why did the Jan Sangh and the Bhartiya Janata Party not raise this issue for thirty two years, from 1952 till 1984 ?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : This is a perfectly valid question.

MR. SPEAKER : Would you like to carry on with the questions and answers ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I think the question is very relevant. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

AN HON. MEMBER : What are your views about the sacred cow ? ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV) : One thing I can say. He is a personal friend of mine. There is a lot of change that has taken place in his opinion about Ram, during the pre-election and post-election period.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I would very much like to answer every question that has been asked and I would, in fact, want this debate. After all, this assembly is for that kind of debate. I think the questions that have been asked and clarifications sought need to be answered.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not asking a question. He has made a speech.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I leave it for a private discussion with my good friend ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who will invite whom ?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : We will invite you. ... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, let me conclude. I thank you for the courtesy and consideration ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Aimer) : First you understand the Indian culture and then say such a thing ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You don't have to carry on with this kind of discussion. Mr. Jaswant Singh, you will not reply to it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, would you permit me to say one concluding sentence ? Of course, it is an annual ritual, it is an annual occurrence, and with the arrival of every new year, every new Government, the President of the Union addresses the Joint Session of the Parliament and the Government of the day through the agency of the President of the Union addresses the nation through the Joint Session of Parliament. In reality it is the utterance of the Government of the day. That is why I am not showing any disrespect

to the Head of the Republic when, on account of the pecuniae that I have pointed out, I am unable to persuade myself to support the Motion of Thanks that the mover has proposed.

I am most grateful to you for the courtesy and consideration that you have shown me in giving this time.

Thank you.

DR. VISHWANATH SHARMA (Ghaziपुर) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address for making provisions for funds for speedy development of Bundelkhand region of U.P. and M.P.” (5)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad.) (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to shifting Western Railway Headquarters from Bombay to Ahmedabad.” (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to establish a microwave link between Ahmedabad and Delhi Doordarshan for transmitting national network programmes.” (7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the intention

to continue the scheme of Assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing Agriculture production which was introduced during 1983-84, as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis by the State Government and Central Government.” (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the effective implementation of the schemes supported by funds collected by way of salt cess.” (9)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the migration of minorities from Jammu and Kashmir and Assam due to deteriorating law and order situation to other states.” (42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention about the steep rise in prices of essential commodities and the steps needed to check malpractices in the Public Distribution System”. (43)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the reopening of closed textile mills in Gujarat especially in Ahmedabad.” (44)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the address fails to mention about the need to provide assistance under various rehabilitation scheme to the workers of closed textile mills of Gujarat.” (45)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about connecting Chipabad, Gujarat with Bombay High through associated gas pipe line.” (46)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the supply of natural gas to Ahmedabad City, through pipe line.” (47)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the import of edible oil.” (48)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for increasing the quota of sugar for Gujarat in view of increasing demand in the State.” (49)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for conversion of Rajkot-Peraval metre gauge line into broad gauge line and extending it up to Phadinar.” (50)

[English]

BHUWAN CHAND KHANDURI (Garhwal) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the policy on formation of a hill state in Uttar Pradesh, namely, Uttaranchal.” (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about granting of ‘Ore-rank-one-pension’ to the ex-servicemen.” (11)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKAS DAS (Karolbagh) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

but regret that the Address fails to mention about any concrete scheme for the development of the National Capital Delhi and the steps to be taken by the Government in this direction.” (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for holding elections to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi and Municipal Corporation of Delhi immediately.” (13)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention about the effective steps to be taken to provide justice to the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country.' (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the effective steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide equal number of posts to the people belonging to SC/ST categories in exchange for the reserved posts which have since been dereserved". (15)

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrah) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the growing problem of educated unemployed in the country and the need for its meaningful solution at the earliest". (16)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the devastating floods affected the millions of lives and the destruction in the different parts of the country especially in Orissa." (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the address of growing malpractices in public life and the need for its eradication to save the social fabric." (18)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing remunerative price on time to the farmers for their produce." (19)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about power crisis in the country, especially in economically backward States and the need for its early solution." (20)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for shifting Baliapal National Test Range from Orissa." (21)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for electoral reforms in the country which is long overdue." (155)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about enforcement of Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990." (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for strengthening of Centre-State relations and to provide more financial autonomy to the States so as to ensure their growth." (157)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that to reduce the price hike the Government will fix the prices of fourteen essential Commodities and take up the responsi-

bility of their supply to the common man at such fixed rate all over the country." (22)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the depreciation of the Rupee in terms of some foreign currencies was taken recourse to without consulting all the political parties." (23).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the labour participation in the industrial management will be ensured in future." (24).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to ensure that the daily wage labourers of the rural areas will be provided jobs throughout the year." (25).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to fix minimum wages for the workers in the salt factories in the country." (26).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the measures to be taken by the Government towards electoral reforms." (27).

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR
(Khargone) : I beg to move :

91-L/P(N)250LSSN.Delhi—9

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the first date for holding elections in Punjab." (28)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about making moral education compulsory in educational institutions." (29)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about transhipment of 25 tonnes of gold to England." (30)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address, about 20 per cent devaluation of rupee within three days." (31)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to bring down the prices as per promise made to the people." (32)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to effectively counter Pakistan's involvement in sending infiltrators into Kashmir." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about India's firm

resolve to librate Indian territory That at the end of the motion, the now in Chinese occupation." (34) following be added, namely :—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the initiative to be taken to enact laws relating to sharing of equal responsibility by all communities to contain increasing population." (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about enacting Uniform Civil Code or making family planning compulsory." (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to point out that no mention has been made in the Address to fill the backlog of all reserved posts in Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Companies by a target date." (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to point out that no mention has been made in the Address about the need to constitute a Parliamentary Committee for Backward Classes to safeguard the interests of Backward Classes." (320)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the steps proposed to be taken to contain the rising prices in the country". (51)

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to stop killing of innocent people by terrorists in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam." (52)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to quickly bring forward electoral reforms." (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about means to control the severity of natural calamities in the country, just like the recurring drought in Rajasthan." (54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the positive steps to be taken to check increasing unemployment." (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to mitigate acute hardship being caused to the people due to steep rise in the prices of essential commodities." (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making the

'right to Work' a fundamental right enabling the unemployed to get unemployment allowance." (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving the farmers the remunerative prices for agricultural produce and providing the agricultural labourers, with housing and medical facilities as also proper wages." (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about expeditious clearance of the project of the State Governments pending with the Central Government for a long period." (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the hardship and disappointment being caused to the Central Government pensioners as a result of price rise." (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about enhancing financial assistance to the States after seeing the Gadgil Formula." (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving the due share of revenues to the States keeping in view the expansion of developmental activities." (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the measures to be taken to remove the shortcomings in the present electoral system". (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to grant pension to agricultural labourers, widows of all ages and disabled persons." (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the progress of various developmental schemes being funded with Central Assistance relating to mineral wealth, tourism, roads, electricity and drinking water in Rajasthan." (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving assurance of adequate financial assistance to the States affected by natural calamities like drought and floods." (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention any assurance for giving remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce and for setting up agro-based industries for the development of rural economy." (643)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention any assurance for taking steps to effectively implement the consumer protection programme”. (644)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention any assurance for constructing effective security belt on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders within a specified time.” (645)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to appoint Human Rights Commission in place of Minorities Commission at the earliest.” (646)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to abolish Article 370 to bring Jammu and Kashmir State at par with other States of the country.” (647)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret there is no mention in the Address about constituting an Electoral Reforms Commission with a view to remove the shortcomings prevalent in our electoral system’ (648)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about enacting uniform rules for all citizens of the country.” (649)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there no mention about clear directives by Government to improve the efficiency and increase the profit of public sector undertakings”. (650).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving compensation to State Governments for abolishing toll-tax in the State.” (651)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about constituting an Inter-State Council to solve the disputes between the Centre and States and amongst the States.” (652)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to take effective steps to contain the growth of black money in the country.” (653)

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no firm assurance in the Address about the specific steps to be taken for development of rural economy with remunerative prices to the farmers and of a network of agro-based industries.” (123)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no firm assurance in the Address that Government would take steps to build a powerful Consumer movement in the country and effectively implement all the Consumer Protection Programmes.” (124)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no firm assurance in the Address that within a fixed time-schedule Government would provide a security belt for effectively sealing the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders.” (125)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no firm assurance in the Address about a time-bound programme to make Union territory of Delhi a full-fledged State.” (126)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for speedy appointment of a “Human Rights Commission” in place of the Minorities Commission to look into

complaints of injustice against any section of society.” (127)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no firm assurance in the Address regarding speedy formation of Development Councils for Ladakh and Jammu regions of J&K state to meet the long-standing aspirations of the people of these regions for their balanced development.” (128)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention a timebound programme for comprehensive Constitutional and Legislative measures for Electoral Reforms in the country to eliminate various malpractices and shortcomings including those in the electoral system itself.” (129)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address for speedy steps for formation of Development Boards for Marathwada and Vidarbha in Maharashtra.” (130)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government would chalk out firm and specific guidelines to reconsider the role of Public Sector keeping in view its contribution to the overall industrial development and to

improve the efficiency and profitability of Public Sector Units." (131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no commitment in the Address about formation of smaller, economically and democratically viable States in near future." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound programme for appointment of an Inter-State Council to settle all Inter-State and Centre-State disputes." (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Central Government will compensate State Govts. to enable them to abolish Octroi duty under a time-bound programme." (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving photo identity cards on priority basis to all adult citizens residing in the border areas." (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention a time-bound programme for actual implementation of the provisions of Minimum Wages Act so as to cover the farm labour." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the effective steps including electroal reforms to prevent generation of black money in the country." (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken for the growth of Handicrafts and Village Industries." (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to the time-bound implementation of the Constitutional provision to secure a uniform Civil Code for the citizens of the country." (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there is no firm commitment in the Address about specific measures under a time-schedule for drastic curtailment of non-developmental expenditure." (140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there the Address fails to mention about the Government's firm decision for time-bound implementation of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations." (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there is no time-bound assurance in the Address for

inclusion of Manipuri and Nepali Languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (142)

[Translation]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the resolve to liberate Chinese occupied Indian territory." (464)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about undue delay in setting up gas based Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh to meet the power crisis there." (465)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about strengthening of Indo-Nepalese relations." (466)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of Agriculture Research Centres in Ratlam and Mandsaur districts of Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the growing needs of agriculture." (467)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bridging the gap between the poor and the rich in the country." (468)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up the

proposed Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Khirkia (Distt. Hosangabad, M.P.)." (469)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about linking the road between Nasirabad-Mhow (via Chittorgarh Neemach-Mandsour-Ratlam and Indore) with National Highway for the smooth flow of road traffic and integrated development of backward state like Madhya Pradesh." (470)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special scheme for the comprehensive development of Ayurveda." (471)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about specific proposals to make 'Comprehensive' laws regarding protection of forests and protection of environment and also to ensure their strict implementation." (472)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a time frame for the completion of the work of laying of new railway line between Indore and Dohad and also for conversion of Neemach-Ratlam section metre gauge line into broad gauge line, keeping in view the need to expand transport including railway facilities in a backward State like Madhya Pradesh." (473)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention about any steps to solve the problems faced by the opium growers of Mandsaur, Ratlam and other districts of Madhya Pradesh and about any proposal to issue them licences.” (474)

[English]

SHRI IMCHALEMBA (Nagaland):
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about lifting of ban on National Socialist Council of Nagaland despite repeated request by Government of Nagaland.” (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for withdrawal of the enforcement of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in some parts of North Eastern States.” (159)

SHRI YUMNAM YAIMA SINGH
(Inner Manipur : I beg to

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for the withdrawal of the enforcement of the Special Power to the Armed Forces Act from Manipur.” (160)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for

establishment of a Regional Engineering College in Manipur.” (161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for naming one of the roads in the Capital after the name of Bir Tikeadraj, a great martyr of the country.” (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for inclusion of the Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India.” (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there no mention in the Address about holding of early Election to the seven Assembly Constituencies in Manipur which have fallen vacant on account of the disqualification of seven MLAs from the membership of the Manipur Assembly.” (257)

SHRI D. D. KHANORIA (Kangra) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the decision of the Government regarding ‘one rank one pension’ for ex-servicemen.” (165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about granting of

interim relief to the ex-servicemen, already accepted by the Government." (166)

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE
 (Aurangabad): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the time limit by which the Government will find a negotiated settlement to the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid issue." (180)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that while protecting the rights and interests of minorities the rights and interests of majority community, will not be affected." (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about accepting the demand of One Rank one Pension to ex-servicemen." (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to check losses in the Public Sector Undertakings." (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about improving tourism, which is one of the largest foreign exchange earner." (184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme to rehabilitate resettle the refugees from Kashmir Valley." (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of an Economic Development Corporation for economically backward people." (514)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking up the matter with the Government of Bangladesh to ensure the protection of interests of Hindus and Chakma Bodhas in Bangladesh." (515)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking up the matter with the Government of Nepal to ensure stoppage of anti-India propaganda in that country." (516)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking up the matter with the Government of Pakistan to ensure protection to Hindus and their places of worship in Sind Province." (517)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about expeditious

setting up of statutory Development Boards for the development of Konkan, Marathwada and Vidharba regions of Maharashtra in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 371(2) of the Constitution." (518)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria):

I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the devaluation of rupee in comparison to foreign currency and pledging of 25 tonnes of Gold in England." (186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the kidnapping of senior administrative personnel, killing of Soviet Engineer and releasing of all 'ULFA' extremists in Assam." (187)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the kidnapping and killing of Israeli tourists and kidnapping of Indian Oil personnel in Jammu and Kashmir and the urgent need to get the personnel released." (188)

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRANATH BROHMO CHAUDHURY (Kokrajhar): I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the Bodoland issue and the need for a permanent solution to the issue by peaceful means through negotiated settlement." (189)

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for harnessing Himalayan rivers flowing through Nepal through multi-purpose Dams over rivers Kosi, Kamla, Bagwati, Kasauli and Pancheswar." (280)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the inclusion of Maithili, Manipuri, Nepali, Santhali, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Dogri and Konkani languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India." (281)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the imperative need for prominent role of public sectors in key industries." (282)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to stop Bank credits to private wholesale traders in essential commodities so

as to bring down the prices of essential commodities." (283)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to evolve an integrated price mechanism for providing remunerative prices to the primary producers of agricultural products, for achieving parity between the prices of agricultural and industrial products, for limiting the difference between the prices paid to the primary producers and those charged from the actual consumers to 20 per cent around the year and for covering the entire population through a network of public distribution system." (284)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not criticise the postponement of the election in Punjab just on the eve of the poll." (285)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for banning private practice by faculty doctors and others employed in Government Hospitals." (286)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to strictly enforce the academic calendar issued by the UGC like 180 days teaching in a year time bound examination and results and to ban private tuition by teachers in all educational institutions." (287)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the imperative need for providing employment or self-employment on the basis of one person one job." (288)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the urgency of bringing in radical agrarian reforms for ensuring self-cultivating tenancy and ending semi-feudalism and other capitalist holds on agriculture." (352)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for immediately putting an end to caste discrimination like untouchability in the social life of the country." (353)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for job reservation to the children born out of inter-caste marriages between Scheduled Castes and others." (354)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regrets that the Address does not mention the necessity of assisting marginal and small farmers to increase agricultural production by providing appropriate technology in implements, seeds, fertilisers and other inputs and interest free short term credits." (355)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for restructuring of Centre-State relations.” (489)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for effective implementation of Land Reforms.” (490)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to enforce the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.” (491)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the need to make administrative reforms and decentralisation of power.” (492)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for identifying chronic cyclone prone areas in the country and allotting special grants to these areas.” (493)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to evolve special programmes for underdeveloped backward areas of the country.” (494)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make efforts for finding out alternatives to manage the economy of the country without going for IMF loans.” (495)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Govt's policy regarding Workers Participation in management.” (496)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make “Right to Work” a fundamental right.” (497)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to take determined steps for the implementation of Minimum Wages Act for the benefit of Agricultural workers.” (498)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the demands for including Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.” (499)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the need for a need-based minimum wages for low paid

factory workers, to-day tappers weavers, bidi and building workers and also the next to provide social security to them." (500)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for introducing risk insurance scheme for journalists." (501)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about agitation for a separate Jharkhand State." (502)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention of any time-bound programme BHANGI MUKTI AND BANDHUA MUKTI." (503)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention of any time bound programme to elevate the poverty stricken belt of the country like Bihar, Orissa and other Eastern States." (504)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound programme for solution of most flood affected areas of the country like Bihar and Assam." (505)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention of any time-bound programme of National guaranteed employment or constitution guarantee for right to work." (506)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about strengthening of Public Distribution System particularly for the benefit of the people living below poverty line." (507)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any National Programme of old age pension for the people living below poverty line." (508)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any National Programme of Midday Meal for primary school children all over the country." (509)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about to upliftment of the marginal and small farmers." (510)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for any

Central legislation for the Welfare of the agricultural Workers." (541)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan for checking profiteering, adulteration tax evasion, smuggling and transfer of Indian wealth to foreign countries." (542)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention of any action plan of political mobilisation of all the secular forces to fight against the serious communal tension." (543)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any fresh initiative of any political mobilisation to solve Punjab and Kashmir problem." (544)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the impact of Super Trade 301 on Indian Economy and the measures to be taken to deal with its impact." (545)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the tremendous national financial loss due to devaluation of rupee." (546)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the policy of self-reliance in economic matters by continuing to follow the Nehru model of industrialisation of India." (547)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the sky-rocketing prices caused by the policy of devaluation of rupees." (563)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention any policy reform to remove growing sickness in the public sector." (564)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to change the standardised freight rate which is causing heavy loss to Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and other States." (565)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the decentralisation of power from the Centre to State and to the Panchayats which alone can reduce the administrative cost." (566)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to give right

to the States to charge sales tax on consignment trade." (567)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to establish the National Grid five river water." (568)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for giving unemployment allowance to the unemployed." (569)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to evolve a National Youth Policy." (570)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for giving protection to Urdu language and its promotion in States where sizeable number of people have Urdu as their mother-tongue." (571)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for effective reforms in the electoral system to eliminate money and muscle power and introduction of proportional representation." (572)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for reactivating the National Integration Council by holding regular meetings

and implementing its decisions under a time-bound schedule." (573)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to repeal all undemocratic statutes including Essential Services Maintenance Act and National Security Act and thereby to enlarge democratic and civil rights of the people." (574)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to reform the judicial system ensuring thereby speedy and cheaper justice to the common people." (575)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA MISRA MADHUKAR (Motihari) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing welfare schemes for farm labourers through unions like All India Farm Labourers Union." (356)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing minimum wages for farm labourers." (357)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a comprehensive welfare scheme for unorganised works." (358)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of family planning programmes in checking population explosion.” (359)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time bound programme to solve the unemployment problem.” (360)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to check the ever increasing profiteering, hoarding and black-marketeering in the country.” (361)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing benefits to small and marginal farmers.” (362)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete scheme to increase the income of small and marginal farmers.” (363)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to involve Gram Panchayats in the development of social forestry.” (364)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any programme for the rural youth in particular.” (365)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the provision of lavatories, houses and health care facilities to the rural poor.” (366)

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need to declare Agra as an industrially backward district and setting up of electronic and other pollution free industries there to safeguard the interests of workers and artisans engaged in cottage industries there.” (387)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about encouraging employment oriented education in colleges and universities creating opportunities for the unemployed and providing unemployment allowance to them for subsistence.” (388)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to

provide Central assistance for improving civic amenities in Agra in order to promote tourism industry." (389)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to construct a Civil Aerodrome in Agra." (390)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of a Bench of Allahabad High Court at Agra on the basis of the recommendations of Jaswant Singh Commission." (391)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for conversion of Raja Balwant Singh College of Agra into a Central Agricultural University." (392)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about laying industrial gas pipe line in Agra to obviate environmental pollution and supplying cooking gas to the villages in Agra with a view to replacing dung and wood." (393)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to connect Agra with Eastern India

(Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa) and Bombay through a new passenger train and setting up a Central railway station in order to ensure smooth flow of traffic." (394)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for adequate supply of electricity to Agra from the Central Power Grid and the need to set up a gas-based power Station in Agra to augment power-supply." (395)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to develop Agra Cantt. Railway Station and Raja Mandi Railway Station and to provide stoppage for more trains at Raja Mandi Railway Station." (654)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to include Agra in the National Capital Region and to shift commercial and government offices to Agra after developing it to ease pressure on Delhi." (655)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to establish a Television centre, Sports Stadium of international standard and a dry port at Agra". (656)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to develop places of tourism interest like the Shringi Rishi Ashram. Surkuti birth place of Lord Parshuram in Runakata, Sursarovar. Kathan. Ghats of Bateshwar, Shiv Temple and Jain Teertha of Shouripur.” (657)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to declare Uttar Pradesh as a drought affected area for providing special grant to it for undertaking drought relief measures to tide over loss in agricultural and industrial spheres due to drought in the whole of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Agra.” (658)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about measures to avert the drinking water crisis in Agra by providing sufficient central assistance for supply pollution free water there”. (659)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide central assistance for planned beautification and development of Agra so as to attract more domestic and foreign tourists to Agra.” (660)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to establish an ultra-modern Medical Institute like A.I.I.M.S., at Agra with central assistance.” (661)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving permission by the central Government to U.P. Government as requested by it for creating Bomb Disposal Squads in all its districts so as to maintain peace and security in the State and to contain terrorist activities.” (662)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving industrial status to agriculture.” (663)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address for providing more central assistance for linking villages of Agra with metalled roads, for electrifying all villages and for saving Taj Mahal from pollution.” (664)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking timely measures to prevent Agra in U.P. and Bharatpur in Rajasthan from turning into desert and giving special grant for provision of water for drinking and irrigation in rural

areas." (665)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about constituting ecological Task Force to be used by ex-servicemen in Himachal Pradesh to maintain the ecological balance." (438)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making improvement in the education policy and implementation of recommendations of Chattopadhyaya Commission." (439)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the construction of Hoshiarpur-Ambh-Nadaun-Hamirpur, Awahdevi-Sarkaghat-Mandi National Highway." (440)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving financial assistance for canalisation of Swan river and its 73 tributories in order to check recurrence of floods in Himachal Pradesh." (441)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas in Himachal Pradesh." (442)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government in the implementation of 'Van Lagao, Rozi Kamao—a unique scheme of afforestation.'" (443)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making ability and devotion to duty in the Army as the criteria for recruitment in the Army instead of population of the State as the sole criterion." (444)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving special category state status to a backward state like Himachal Pradesh." (445)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's policy to encourage privatisation in the energy sector." (446)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking special steps, to encourage tourism in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh." (447)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about granting ‘one rank one pension’ to the ex-service-men.” (448)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing employment or unemployment allowance to the unemployed.” (449)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about extension of broad gauge railway line in Himachal Pradesh.” (450)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of a heavy industry in the Central sector in Himachal Pradesh.” (451)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of an ordnance factory in Himachal Pradesh.” (452)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no motion in the Address about giving support price to fruit growers.” (453)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT
(Ajmer) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific scheme to provide relief to the people from the sky-rocketing prices arising out of the present state of economy.” (454)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any measure to check the abduction of senior Administrative officials and of Public Sector Undertakings by terrorists in Kashmir and Assam.” (455)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the appropriate steps proposed to be taken to arrest the decline in moral standards in all walks of life.” (456)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any integrated scheme to solve the drinking water problem in Rajasthan on a permanent basis and to develop the desert and Aravali regions of the State.” (457)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete step proposed to be taken to achieve the goal of a self-reliant and strong India with nuclear capability.” (458)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any proposal to convert the Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line into broad gauge and to build an airport at Ajmer keeping in view the international importance of the city.” (459)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps that the Government intends to take to instil in the minds of the masses a sense of patriotism and a devotion to work in the larger interests of the country.” (527)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about proposals to put a blanket ban on killing of cattle to preserve the country's cattle wealth.” (528)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any proposed steps to raise the living standards of the people in the border areas and to provide basic amenities in border villages.” (529)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific steps for the welfare of the children and widows of ex-servicemen and jawans who had taken voluntary retirement or killed in battle.” (530)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to implement the decision to grant ‘one rank one pension’ to the ex-service-men.” (531)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any proposal to protect, conserve and increase the country's forest wealth.” (532)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps proposed to be taken to improve the standard of education to check the growing indiscipline in colleges and universities as well as to increase the Pay and allowance of teachers.” (533)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific steps to check the growing unemployment problem in the country, to provide job opportunities to the unemployed and to provide unemployment allowance to all jobless, educated and uneducated youth.” (534)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any proposal to provide additional funds to backward states like Rajasthan.” (535)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete steps to be taken for the overall development of the youth and for strengthening national unit.” (536)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific steps proposed to be taken to rehabilitate the Kashmiri the migrants who had fled the valley due to the harrasment and persecution at the hands of terrorist, communal and secessionist elements and to provide them adequate means of livelihood.” (537)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any proposal for liberation of Indian territory under occupation of Pakistan and China.” (538)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to eradicate poverty.” (539)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to be taken for the creation of a disease free healthy society.” (540)

[English]

SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKALIA (Junagarh) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about maintaining the sanctity of Somnath Temple while maintaining the status quo as on 15-8-1947.” (511)

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (Amroli) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about payment of the remaining amount of the crop insurance by the Central Government to the farmers of Gujarat.” (512)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to release a White Paper on the Indian economy in view of the unprecedented financial crisis in the country.” (513)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the need to constitute the National Commission for Women.” (576)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the immediate setting up of Prasar Bharati under Prasar Bharati Broadcasting Corporation of India Act, 1990,” (601)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the necessity to prevent foreign and indigenous monopoly houses from taking over the electronic media.” (602)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the immediate need for setting up a National Commission for Women in accordance with the National Commission for Women Act, 1990”. (603)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to ensure compulsory free school education to all children in the country.” (604)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to allot six per cent of the national Budget to education and to avoid curtailment of budgetary allocation for education at all levels.” (605)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need

to initiate a nationwide discussion for the formulation of a National Cultural Policy with special emphasis on healthy development of regional cultural life and of forms of folk-culture in rural and tribal areas.” (606)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to make the ‘Right to Work’ a fundamental right in the Constitution.” (607)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the demand that Nepali and Manipuri languages be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.” (608)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the intransigent stand of U.S. administration vis-a-vis third world countries at the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiation with respect to the question of intellectual property rights.” (675)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the continuing apartheid policy of the South African Government.” (676)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the urgent need to launch orientation programmes for the central, paramilitary forces and other public servants so as to reinforce the ideals of secularism and welfare of the police.” (609)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to urgently enact law for making Right to Work and to Education as fundamental rights in the Constitution.” (610)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to enact law for making Right to Health and to shelter as fundamental rights in the Constitution.” (611)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to take urgent steps to restructure existing Centre-State relations so as to ensure proper devaluation of necessary economic and political power to the states.” (612)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to change the existing policy of freight equalisation which is causing imbalances in growth and development between the various regions of the country.” (613)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fail to mention the need take urgent measures to abolish child labour in the country.” (614)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the adverse impact of alleged IMF conditions to the price situation and the danger it poses to the building of a self-reliance economy of our economy.” (615)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to search for an Indian solution to the prevailing economic crisis in place of frequent borrowing from international financial agencies.” (616)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to undertake at exploration works for on a war footing.” (617)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to enact laws for Electoral reforms.” (618)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to enact laws for judicial reforms.” (619)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to ensure self rule for tribal and other ethnic minorities living in compact and contiguous areas.” (620)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to evolve a National Youth and Sports Policy.” (621)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to strengthen public sector.” (622)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to urgently take measures to re-open the closed industries and to remove the sickness of industries.” (623)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to nationalise the jute industries and some of the basic industrial units like Bengal Potteries, Mohini Mills.” (624)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to enact law for participation of workers in the management of industrial units.” (625)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to provide employment to the unemployed youth as per promises made to the people.” (626)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the steps to be taken for the removal of rural poverty and for providing housing and drinking water in the rural areas and slums in the urban areas.” (627)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to provide necessary assistance to the states for expansion of widening the irrigation facilities to achieve multiple cropping.” (628)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar):
I beg to move :

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the President's Address about the urgent need as to bring down prices of essential commodity.” (629)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no concrete reference in the Address about the measures to be taken up to reduce inflation and to eliminate the over increasing flow of black money which contributes to the sharpening

of economic crisis to an unprecedented proportion.” (630)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no reference in the Address about need for the Workers’ participation in the management.” (631)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any radical land reforms such as distribution of land to the landless.” (632)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there has been no reference in the Address about state trading of tea and jute, which are the biggest earner of foreign exchange.” (633)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to ban retrenchment and shrinkage of employment in industrial establishments and to reduce duty-hours and work load with a view to stress and to increasing productivity.” (634)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to strengthen one foreign policy which is based on non-alignment.” (635)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there has been no reference in the Address as regards implementation of recommendation of Sarkaria Commission.” (636)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there has been no mention in the Address regarding our commitment to the resolutions adopted in ALMA-ATA Conference with respect to ‘Positive health for all’ by 2000 AD.” (637)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to supply fourteen items of daily necessities through Public Distribution System to the poor people at subsidised rates.” (638)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the social and economic problems facing the Tribal population of the country and the need for their overall upliftment.” (639)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address that Scheduled/ Tribal areas will be brought under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.” (640)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be

taken to redress the grievances of tribals such as self-rule, or homeland of their own to preserve their ethnic culture, languages and way of life." (641)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Constitution of India will be translated in all the regional languages of India." (642)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the proposed Bill for maintaining status quo on 15th August, 1947 in respect of all places of worship would include the disputed site of Ram Janam Bhumi and Babri Masjid." (671)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the ideals of socialism which is enshrined in our Constitution will be earnestly realised." (672)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the national policy on education would in essence cater to the millions of children with 'renewed vigour.'" (673)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the aspirations

of the tribals who are now awakened will be respected and they will be given their due place in the national scene." (674)

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of thanks on the President's Address moved by my friend Shri Buta Singh on behalf of the Congress Party. I am going to raise some basic questions today which might have been discussed in this House earlier also, but, I feel, the seriousness which should have been shown on these fundamental questions was missing. Shri Buta Singh has, perhaps, left the House, but I would like to tell him that I did not get an opportunity to express my views in the House for about 18 months. I would also like to touch upon the issues which have been left out in the President's Address. We can say with pride that Lok Sabha is an important organ of the democracy but I do not think we are using this forum the way we should use it—a fact which was reflected today during the question hour. Before being member of Parliament, we take oath and express our faith in the Constitution. It is just possible that Shri Buta Singh was not conscious of what he was speaking when he said that the Congress Party and India were synonymous. I would like to tell Shri Santoshji and Shri Antulayji, who are sitting just opposite to me, that it is totally wrong to say like that because ruling Party at the Centre keeps Changing. It is the Congress Party which has been ruling the Country for the last 40 years except for a

brief period of 2½ years when other parties come to power. There are some eternal values in our Country and this country belongs to us all. The country remains, it is the ruling party that changes. Therefore, I would like to tell Shri Buta Singh who had been a Cabinet Minister not to repeat this mistake in future. I am distressed to point out that the party which ruled this country for 40 or 42 years out of 45 years of the post independence period, has lost sight of the ideals and values which we established during the national movement and which are enshrined in our Constitution. When a person like me speaks on the President's Address, my heart naturally goes to the Preamble of our Constitution. In the Preamble to the Constitution, we have written: "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic ..." . We had resolved that ours would be a welfare state and socialism and secularism would be its foundation. There will be two schools of thought in the country after independence. One of them was that of Gandhiji. Some of the Hon. Members had said yesterday that a few months after the death of Gandhiji this school of thought underwent a change. The Prime Ministers which ran the Government subsequently effected some basic changes in it and thus emerged another school of thought. I would like to quote a sentence from the President's Address which reads: "India's greatest resource is its people." You would agree that what is meant by the people here is not we people who sit here inside the Parliament, but the teeming millions

who are outside the Parliament. We are also included in them but we are responsible to those crores of people whom we represent. When we say the people are our asset, they are our greatest resource. That means the party which ruled the country or the last 40 years and continue to rule even today, though in minority, did not harness this resource. I would like to say that the President's Address fails to mention about three enemies of the country. An agenda or an ideology or a philosophy which should be there in the Address to deal with these enemies is almost missing. These enemies are: First, during the last some years we imported an ideology from the western countries, that is consumerist culture. I call it five star culture. Second, concentration of powers, i.e. concentration of all economic and administrative powers in the Union Council of Ministers in Delhi. This is the second enemy of India. The third enemy of the country is the growing feelings of communalism in the country which is detrimental to the protection of sovereignty of the country. These three things have not been included in the Address. I would like to say a few words on the policies of the Government outlined in the President's Address. Yesterday, Shri Paswan, while speaking on behalf of the opposition had said that they could not even think of extreme poverty when a mother threw her hungry child into the well because of utter poverty. Union Minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot was enraged to hear these words. I could not hear his reactions. But I would like to draw your attention to a very sensitive issue. You all know about that

and a discussion was also held in the House on it. This issue became more prominent after late Shri Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Kalahandi in Orissa. People died of starvation in Kalahandi for many years but the Congress Government always said that it was totally false. Government did not do anything inspite of all this. But fortunately somebody sent a letter to Orissa High Court which treated the letter as a writ petition and appointed a Sessions Judge, a District Judge to see whether adivasi people had really died of starvation there. A report has been received in this connection. Though I could not get it in book form, I would like to quote from this Report. The Report says :

[English]

"The Baidyanath Mishra Commission appointed by the Orissa High Court has confirmed that no fewer than five persons died of starvation in Kalahandi, a backward district, in 1989, thus belying the then Congress-I Government's repeated denials.

The Commission, in its report submitted recently said that four adivasis had died of starvation in Sindibadhi village during February 1989 and one death had occurred in Deypur village in June the same year, owing to severe drought and consequent unemployment.

Mr. Mishra, a retired district judge of Cuttack, was appointed to go into the conditions prevailing in the district by a division bench of the

High Court on May 2, 1990, which took *suo motu* cognizance of press reports."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given excerpts from the Report and I would like to say that it is not something concocted. When a judge appointed by the High Court says that 5 adivasi, children and parents have died of starvation then what more evidence is required. When I think of the Report, I feel that we should accept, the ruling party should accept that a number of people might be dying this way, but Parliament is unaware of all this. Parliament remains unaware of the present condition of the society.

I would like to say one thing more and that is consumerist culture. Our worthy friends like Shri Saifuddin Choudhury and Mr. Chatterjee would prefer to call it capitalist policy. I am saying this, intentionally because there is no difference between consumerist culture and capitalism. You will be astonished to hear what I am going to say. 'UNICEF' is an international organisation. This organisation has recently given a report about the plight of children. Since it is a children's organisation, you would be interested in it. I would like to read out the portion of this report concerning India.

[English]

"30% of all children who died this year all those who were not immunised are to be found in just three countries., India, Bangla Desh and Pakistan."

[*Translation*]

The countries are : India, Bangla Desh and Pakistan. Further, it says :

[*English*]

"This is not only a function of sheer size of Asia's population. The percentage of children who are malnourished in South-Asia is almost twice as high as in Africa."

[*Translation*]

Some Hon. Members of this House may be of the opinion that Africa is more backward than us. But as per the "UNICEF" Report that opinion should now be changed, Africa is ahead of us. Which are the families and to which area these children belong who die in thousands. That is what I want to tell this House. Then I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the Constitution. May be later on Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev and other friends, who are sitting opposite us, would agree that whatever Shri Rabi Ray is saying about the Directive Principles laid down in the Constitution, is correct but they won't admit it outside the House. This is all about concentration of wealth. Directive Principles are directives to the Government that the concentration of wealth of the country should be diversified, but today. I want to prove with the Government figures that there is a great gap between we people, Constitution and the reality.

Secondly, I would like to tell you as to where the consumerist culture, or in other words the capitalists economy has taken the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the year 1972, the figures of assets of Birla Family were Rs. 589.42 crores, in 1988-89 these

figures rose to Rs. 6974.06 crores for just one business family, next to it was Tata with the figures of Rs. 641.38 crores, the figures in respect of Reliance were 34.27 in 1976 and today, within 10-11 years during 1988-89 they have jumped to Rs. 3241.24 crores (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to see my friend also present here. He was also saying that he is not a representative of rich people, he was not born in a rich family. But he must have also realised as to what is going on. Where is the country leading to ? He was not born in Tata and Birla family but in a middle class family. I want to tell you where this country is heading to ? . . . (*Interruptions*) . . Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am pained to say that only some high and middle class people have been benefited by the Five Year Plan during the last 20 years. We took loans to the tune of one lakh crore rupees from foreign countries and during the Congress regime these have been multiplied three-fold. No study has ever been carried out in this regard you can order an enquiry as to how and where this money has been spent. I suppose that all the money or 80—85 per cent of it has been spent on unproductive heads, and not on the improvement of agriculture and industry. It is a serious matter that five-star culture, consumerist culture and capitalist policy have swayed the country.

I have already referred certain things as to how the capitalists multiplied their assets. Today, I would like to tell you something to which my friends from the B.J.P. would also agree. All of us do not believe in casteism and all the people present here

do not believe in casteism. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people who drafted the Constitution were not revolutionaries like Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Chatterjee or Saifuddin Choudhury, they were great scholars and jurists . . . (*Interruptions*) . . .

They can't called revolutionaries but they can be called people with liberal ideology. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are the people who do not believe in casteism and I would say that today we the Parliamentarians should learn that our fathers, grandfathers also belonged to some caste, but we have no caste, we are in favour of a classless society. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a conspiracy. Census of 1931, was the last census based on caste. The subsequent censuses did not carry any evidence of caste. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall have to accept the existence of a thing, which has been there for the past thousand of years. Today, we are confronted with the problem of strengthening the democracy, but the question is whether the country will be ruled by Manusmriti or the Constitution framed by Dr. Ambedkar. We don't believe in casteism, we were told to follow the Constitution. A person like me can go even ahead of Constitution. But today, I would restrict myself to the Constitution only. It is said that there are two aspects of Hindu society. Hindu society is divided into two classes—*dvija* and *shudra*. If you say that it is not correct, I will say that I beg to differ with you. You will agree with me that the Hindu society has been divided into subcastes, particularly, the 'Brahmins' and 'Shudras' and the shudras are *persona nongrata* in every respect whether economic or social. They are not even treated as

human beings in 'Manusmriti' which was written by 'Manu' thousands of years ago. Mr. Speaker, Sir, history bears testimony that we have suffered the attacks of foreign invaders during the last 1500 years. The last invasion was that by China. According to foreign invaders and British Historians we have been victims of these invasions because of bickerings among the kings and emperors. I look at the history from a different angle. For thousands of years we had been indifferent to 'shudras' who toiled hard and sweated out. It is the result of their hard work that we have high buildings. If we include womenfolk also, they are about 80—85 per cent in the society but we never gave them an opportunity to participate in politics and administration. As a result when a handful of British forces landed in this country the farmers completely surrendered to them and said that they are least bothered about the country. I believe that indifference to crores of people in this country is responsible for our slavery. After independence it was categorically stated in the Constitution that to abolish caste system we will have to provide special opportunities to the backward classes. We have been harping on 'equal opportunities'—a phrase borrowed from French Revolution—since then. It has been categorically stated in Article 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution that we should provide special opportunities to socially and educationally backward communities. We have to work for their upliftment.

17.00 hrs.

We hold those, who demolish caste system, in high esteem. There are

other means to achieve it but the basic principle is enshrined in the Constitution which says that we should provide special opportunities to them. It has been provided in Article 15 (4) and Article 16 (4) of the Constitution.

I thank Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for amending the Constitution to provide equal opportunities to all. When V.P. Singh's Government took a revolutionary step and implemented it, it was discussed repeatedly in the House. All the Parties had made a commitment to this effect to their election manifesto. When 27 per cent jobs were reserved for these categories, I was pained to note that our children immolated themselves in the streets of Delhi. I was in your place those days and was in deep anguish. There could have been a discussion in the House that all of us want to demolish caste system. But for that we have to accept the principle of providing special opportunities to certain categories which forms an important part of the Constitution. This principle has been accepted everywhere in the world. We have to give a helping hand to the backward and the down trodden for their upliftment. I had mentioned 'Manu' here because if somebody mentions Rama these days we tell him not to mix religion with politics. There has been partition once. Have we not learnt a lesson from it? Therefore, besides secularism and abolition of caste system we have to provide special opportunities to the backward classes. I know there are poor in other categories of communities but we say that 5 or 10 per cent should be reserved for them also. There are no two opinion about it. I want to emphasize here that if all of us believe

in abolition of caste system and creating a casteless society we should accept the provision of providing special opportunities to the backward classes.

The 'economic' aspect should not be considered. When you speak to the intelligentsia they support the logic of economic equality. Our history is quite different from that of France, England and America. There is no mention of caste system in the European society. In fact, it does not exist anywhere in the world except India. That is why the framers of our Constitution made provision for special opportunities for the backwards. After all, what was the fault of VP Singh's Government? All that he did was an announcement for the implementation of an expert's report on this subject. We should fulfil the commitment made in the Constitution. We should adopt the values established by Gandhi Ji. With a heavy heart and deep anguish I bring to the notice of my colleagues that in States like Bihar and Bengal—I am deliberately naming the two States—communal riots are a frequent occurrence. When I was the Speaker of Lok Sabha, I had gone to Patna, where I met Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav. One of my journalist friend was also with me. When I asked Shri Laloo Prasad how things were going in his State, he said that except Karpoori Thakur all other Chief Ministers of the State had the same view about Communal riots. The administration never received a signal to the effect that the Chief Minister of Bihar would not tolerate any communal riot in the State. That is why there used to be communal riots. Bhagalpur is the latest example. After that there was

no communal riot because the administration and the Chief Minister were determined not to tolerate communal riots. I personally know all the Members of Parliament and none of them wants a riot, even then riots take place. Why is it so? Because we fail to honour the values enshrined in the Constitution. We are concerned about the future of our country. All the MPs are concerned about it. What will happen to the integrity of India?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to submit here that we should pass a resolution saying that we are committed to one thing and that is we will not do anything which would create sense of insecurity among the people or incite riots. I am saying this because I feel that the Party which has remained in power during the last 40 years out of 45 years since Independence has infact done nothing in this regard. Sir, I have raised these basic issues because I want that the three enemies of the country viz., Communalism, consumerist culture and centralisation should be wiped out.

About centralisation, I would like to mention that when Rajiv Gandhiji was the Prime Minister he had initiated decentralisation. He wanted to delegate power to districts, and villages. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Centre and State are two strong pillars of our Constitution. The demarcation of powers between Centre and State has also been underlined in the Constitution. You might be aware that during the last 45 years about 90 times State Governments have been dismissed. I would like to mention here that Congress has dismissed their own Governments in the States at east 30—40

times. I would like to submit that the time has come when we will have to strengthen our country by bringing the Shudras, farmers and workers, who had been alienated for thousands of years, back into the main stream. Most important is to fight against centralisation.

[English]

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim): Is it that you are approving Panchayati Raj?

SHRI RABI RAY: Please be attentive

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems he has not followed me. I said that we would have been more happy had Rajiv Gandhi's proposal of deligating powers to Panchayats and districts included the States as well. I believe in four pillars of democracy. This is a lacunae in the Constitution that it has only two pillars. In Article 40 of the constitution it has been in categorically stated in Directive Principles that State Governments can look after the Panchayats. The problem is that one State Government has not held elections to the Panchayats for the last twenty five years thus depriving the people of their Constitutional rights. I want to submit that we should work on the proposal mooted by Shri Rajiv Gandhi by removing the above lacunae by amending the constitution. If we devolve powers at district and village level, they can become two more pillars of Constitution which at present do not exist. The VP Singh Government had thought something in this

direction and had even introduced a Bill in this regard. Centralisation is coming in the way of devolving powers to the poor. I fully agree with the statistics that Shri Rajiv Gandhi had given. He is no more and the other two Prime Ministers are here. I would like to mention here that the people in the village receive only Rs. fifteen out of Rs. one hundred that is sanctioned for them. Unless the economy and administration is decentralised and power is not devolved to the poor they cannot march ahead. They can commit mistakes they should be forgiven for that because even we commit mistakes while sitting here in this august House. That is the hallmark of democracy. We have deprived them of democracy. We should amend the Constitution so that all the four pillars can strengthen the country. It is our moral duty. We should give similar importance to districts and villages as we give to the Centre. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on some basic issues.

I am grateful to the members of all parties who listened to me attentively. I think there will be further discussion on the Railway Budget and the on other Ministries under General Budget. The Ministries will have to be made more effective in regard to the implementation of the basic policy. We should project some issues before the country by the end of September when the Budget session is over. These issues should include the implementation of the recommendations of Mandal Commission, particularly the recommendations concerning the eradication of casteism. Consumerist culture which means muscle power as well as money power and which is

eating the body politic like cancer should also be checked. This may enable us to move forward. I oppose the Motion of Thanks on President's Address moved by Shri Buta Singh.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Address, I am sorry to say, is nothing but a pedestrian's product of a limping Government. Like its manifesto, the Congress party treats the President's Address, as a ritual, which is full of cliches and jargans, rigmatoles and shibboleths. (*Interruptions*) When going through the President's Address, one does not find any awareness on the part of the Government of the complex issues that are facing the people and the crises that have engulfed this country. The Address does not specify the basic and the fundamental issues. As such, not having identified them, the President's Address does not give any indication as to the plan of action of this Government as to how to solve them. As I said, this Address is neither an exposition nor does it give any direction to the country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I felt while I was listening to the Address the other day—I had occasions to be present on many of these Addresses being delivered—it seemed to me that it is nothing but a faithful reproduction of some of the old Addresses which were delivered by the President during the previous Congress regimes—nothing new, same vague promises, same superficiality and same sense of smug arrogance.

The Government does not apply its mind at all to the composition of this

House that this Government has not got the mandate of the people, as such. The manifesto or the policies and programmes of the Congress party have received the support of only 36 per cent or 37 per cent of the people of the country, taking into consideration the sympathy wave that was there after the tragic assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Even with that, they have got only 37 per cent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, Sir, when we hear them saying that this is the great achievement of the Congress party and that the people have given them this assignment to the Congress Party, as Sardar Buta Singhji has been labouring, it goes completely contrary to the stand taken by the Prime Minister of India, yesterday. This Government should not forget that even after all the efforts and persuasiveness of Shri Gulam Nabi Azad and my nephew Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam, they could not secure more than 241 votes. If all our Members were present—we were not very careful about that—and voted against you yesterday, this Government would not have been there, today. That is not being understood. Today, there would not have been any Government.

(Interruptions)

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Why were your Members not present yesterday? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This very question coming from

Minister who has got an Independent Charge of a Department, shows the complete inability of this Government to understand its position and its total lack of attempt. They are lacking in equalities which should be possessed. *(Interruptions)* But, they ought to realise the present position of this Government. Although we could have got this Government dismissed yesterday, we did not do it. We do not hold this Government to ransom. But we should also not be taken for granted. We want a solution to the basic problems, major problems afflicting the nation. We know that the problems which are faced by the nation today, are not the creation of the 18—month so-called non-performance. This is the accumulation of your 40-year misrule and misrule of your *benamdar*.

The Congress Party should not think that the people have approved of their policies and programmes or have given them any authority to rule this country on the basis of their previous performance. Let them not forget that in the election in the year 1989, the people of this country had unceremoniously and without a drop of tear, I am sure, voted the Congress Government out of power. You do not seem to have forgotten all that. Mere personal eulogy will not help you. Where is the introspection that why 415 Members came down to 191? Even then, when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was at the helm of affairs.. We are hearing so much now from the Government, at least from the Prime Minister and the leader of the House. He spoke of the consensus. He spoke of what is being said as national agenda. Prime Minister has rightly said that the days

of Government with massive mandates have gone. (*Interruptions*) He has to realise that if he has to survive. He has spoken of consensus. But what is meant by consensus of the Congress variety? What is this consensus they are talking of? He said that he was waiting for the confidence vote to be passed before he will indulge in arriving at consensus. But in the meantime, unilateral decisions have been taken of the most far-reaching consequences. The entire economic structure of this country has been altered. The country's dignity and prestige have been compromised. IMF loans with all sorts of conditionalities, about which the House has not been yet taken into confidence, have been taken. The entire import-export-foreign trade—has been altered.

Yesterday, we were told that an industrial policy is going to be announced in two or three days completely changing the present policy of self-reliance which was advocated by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and approved by this House repeatedly. What is the explanation? It will make my good friend Mr. Murli Deora happy. But is it an approach of consensus? Just because you did not have your confidence vote, therefore, you take the country for a ride! What is the authority this Government has got? From whom? The people have not given them authority. It was not in their election manifesto. Of course, they hardly care for their manifesto as I shall try to show. That is the most disposable document so far as this Government is concerned. That is why we feel what is the good of discussion after the event?

Well, Prime Minister was very happy yesterday that a number sort of congratulatory messages are pouring in from abroad. NRIs are sending what is called congratulations to Mr. Manmohan Singh and to the Government. That is what he said. But are you thinking whether you are getting the congratulations of the people of this country—those people who are sweating and giving their blood for the purpose of manufacturing the wealth of this country, those people who are tilling the land and producing food for the people of this country, the common people, the workers and peasants? Have you got their confidence? Are you getting congratulations from them? How are you going to tackle price rise? Therefore, this type of attitude will not help this country. It is for them to decide on how they will act. But I think it will do them some good if they realise that they survive by sufferance. It will do them good if they cultivate some genuine sense of humility. Do not ask for support if you operate it in secrecy and act casually so far as Opposition is concerned. Sir, nobody can say that in this country, the Congress Government did not have any opportunities in the past. Rabi Rayji rightly reminded us that except for a few years, it had almost been an uninterrupted rule of the Congress by giants like Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi although you have always treated Lal Bahadur Shastri as a pigmy and you hardly mention him. However, it is for you to decide. But you have had opportunities. What are your achievements? Some of them have just been pointed by our esteemed colleague, Rabi Rayji. Sir,

it was believed by the Congress Party that in this country, the backward classes, the hungry and the illiterate and the teeming millions should always support them. And you only pandered to the wishes of the so-called articulate and the affluent people. The result today is, after all this, your so-called glorious rule. That is why, the wealth of a section of people has multiplied many times. We do not know how many times it has multiplied. Some figures were just now given. Blackmoney has increased; poverty has increased; corruption has increased; only the value of human life and of rupee has diminished. This is your achievement. So, what are you talking of Congress policies and culture ?

AN HON. MEMBER : How about the position in West Bengal ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is much much better. That is why, they are coming back to power with greater and greater support of the people. Therefore, let us not hear too much of these Congress policies and programmes and achievements. Sir, they are talking of consensus because of the compulsions of parliamentary arithmetic and not for any other reason. There is no real change of heart. There is no real change in the style of functioning because they have to take up the posture of consensus and discussion. Otherwise, they cannot survive. But Sir, as I said, they should bear in mind that they have a very very limited mandate from the people to survive here and not to rule. But even then, when they are ruling, they must behave in such a manner and see where the country's

interest lie. And for that, it is essential that some of the basic problems are tried to be solved not in a partisan manner, not in a high-handed manner but in a manner which will really solve the problems, so far as the basic aspects are concerned.

Yesterday, there were so many issues to be dealt with. I have got another speaker from my party to speak. And Sir, yesterday, comrade Saifuddin Choudhury had dealt with most of the points. It was a brilliant speech and I congratulate him.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : (Bombay South) : You kindly remember that you are speaking on President's Address and not on Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury's speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am congratulating him because he delivered a brilliant speech, there is hardly any difference between the President's Address and yesterday's shibboleth. It is essential to note that so far as the vital aspects which affect the daily life of the people of this country are concerned, there is hardly any reference in the Address. Some of the basic issues have been raised by Shri Rabi Ray.

So far as the Centre-State relations are concerned, not one word is said in the President's speech. As Shri Indrajit Gupta has rightly said, the Sarkaria Commission was set up by the Congress party, by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The matter had been gone into and the report also was submitted. But no attempt is being made to implement its recommendations. We know how that report castigated the Congress Government for misusing Article

356 of our Constitution. Even today, the attempt to concentrate power in the hands of the Centre alone is still being done. Though the patience of the people was tested by the lengthy speech of the President the other day, there is not even one word about the Centre-State relations.

What have you said about the price rise which is affecting people's daily lives in this country? Just see how the Congress Manifesto is jettisoned. It is said in the manifesto that in the first one hundred days the prices of the essential commodities would be rolled back to the level of July 1990 and so on and so forth. Now, what does the President's Address say? It says:

"Of particular concern is the rise in prices of essential commodities which hurts the weaker sections the most. Government attaches the highest priority to reducing inflation and will adopt necessary measures towards this end."

Where is the commitment? we have no manner of doubt that the actions of this Government will prove to be to the detriment of the common man. There will be greater inflation and price rise because of the IMF loan and because of the devaluation of rupee, because of import liberalisation. There is bound to be a price rise and there is no doubt about it. Petroleum bill will certainly increase. We do not know to what extent, but we shall find out. It is bound to affect the common man because ordinary economic theory is that when you devalue rupee, there will certainly be inflationary pressure and prices will definitely go up.

So far as unemployment is concerned, I understand Shri Chinnithala's predicament. He has got a difficult task to perform. He has to do some tight rope walking. He finds himself in the Congress Party and he is the president of Youth Congress. He has to see that more employment opportunities are created. How can it be possible? Congress Government and employment cannot co-exist. What is your commitment to the people? It is promised that in the first 365 days, 10 million new jobs be created and there will be 100 million jobs before the year 2000 AD. Is it a sincere promise? Has the President given any indication about the programmes and policies of the Government in the next one year? He should have given some indication. The Address merely mentions:

"The rapid expansion of opportunities for productive employment will be a major objective of our planning and economic policy"

That is all! Where is the commitment of 10 million jobs a year? How are you going to fulfil that commitment? Where is the indication about it? There is not even a whisper. You have taken the people for granted. I would like to know from the Government whether they consider the right to work as a fundamental right of the people of this country. I would like to know from Ramesh Chennithala whether he would support it or not. It was the commitment of the National Front Government and we supported them. At that time, they had indicated it. Discussions had started to work out some method. But in this Address, there is not even a word

about this fundamental right to work.

So far as the electoral reforms are concerned, there is not one word about it in the President's Address. I had the privilege of being a Member of the Committee set up by the National Front Government. The then Law Minister was its Chairman. The Congress was also represented. But the trouble was that every time Mr. Bhagat used to come and say "I can give my personal opinion. My Party cannot take any decision". However even then he continued to be the Member of the committee. Some unanimous decisions were taken.

In 1971, I had the privilege of being a Member of the Committee set up by the then Speaker consisting of representatives from all the parties. Chairman of that Committee was our very good friend late Jagannath Rao, one of the senior and most respected Members of this House. There were unanimous recommendation as early as in 1971 but not one of them has been implemented. What is this Government's commitment to electoral reform and to judicial reform? Every day, we are hearing that people are facing the greatest difficulty in this sphere but what is the Government's policy or programme in regard to it. There is not a whisper of it.

During Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time sickness in industry reached its pinnacle. Over one lakh industrial units became sick. Many of them had closed down. Lakhs and lakhs of workers were on street.

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : That was mostly in West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If you are trying to please yourself, I have nothing to say. Out of one lakh twenty four thousand units how many belonged to West Bengal? And if that is so then it was the result of your industrial policy. However, if they are satisfied with West Bengal let them have satisfaction but it shows their ignorance, which I pity. The trouble is that these people are Ministers to-day who decide our fate. There is not one word about the sick industries; how to revive them; how the workers to go back to jobs. What is the fault of the workmen? What is the fault of the railway men who still remain out of jobs? What is the policy of this Government with regard to the Railway Workmen who were dismissed without any inquiry? That was under Article 311(2)(a) of the Constitution, if you have heard about that. No show cause notice was even given to them. I would like to know about it. This Government exists for what? I think only somehow to take the IMF loan and try to show to the people that they have not defaulted. Nothing has been disclosed to us: how much money was to be paid; when was to be paid, to whom it was to be paid; how much you are going to borrow and who is responsible for this. We know nothing. Today, you are only creating a panic situation in the country trying to show to the people under a panic situation that unless you pay this you will become defaulter; India will become Chile, will become Venezuela and so on and so forth. This is the only thing which he came out with. When we had a meeting, as Mr. Gupta correctly pointed out, what was said to us was that we are in trouble but nothing was

indicated. Therefore, that was the end of it. Today, people do not know, the House does not know, what is the real situation, still loan has been taken; devaluation has been done; gold has been mortgaged and the whole country's policy has been changed.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur) : When will they mortgage themselves ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They have already mortgaged the country to IMF. So far media is concerned, Prasar Bharti Act was passed unanimously by this Parliament. We remember, so many suggestions came and the National Front Government accepted so many amendments coming from the Congress Party and ultimately it was unanimously passed. What is the Government's attitude towards it? Is it not an important matter? Does it not deserve one sentence in the President's Address? And today we hear that the private persons will be given new channels. They say no autonomy but independence. What is the difference between autonomy and independence? To that this House has committed, unanimously all the parties, including the Congress Party supported it and suggested amendments which were accepted. We held a meeting also outside the House. And then, we came out with agreed amendments. Numerous meetings were held in which the Congress Party had participated. The Prasar Bharati Act has now been jettisoned. I would like to know what is this Government's policy with regard to this. We would like to know this Government's clearest policy with regard to the public sector.

I could not get a chance this morning. I was trying to put a supplementary question to the Railway Minister. He has said something casually that it will depend on the private sector or the public sector regarding the conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge. How does the private sector come in to this?

MR. SPEAKER : But you will be able to speak on the Budget.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not blaming because the time was not there. I did not say that. I said that I was trying to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am suggesting that you may put that question during the Budget discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the Prime Minister should answer this. This is a fundamental question not directed to the Railways only. What is the approach of this Government towards public sector? What will happen? In which areas are you going to allow the private sector to come in? Core areas are there. Everyday, we have been raising this important question, that is, that the import bill of the petroleum takes about 25 per cent of our total import bill.

There were serious grievances about ONGC not being allowed to function properly. There seem to be certain restraints. A case is being made out for foreign intervention or foreign participation in oil exploration work. This is a very-very important sector of our national economy. If we can increase the production of petroleum products in this country, then necessarily we will import less, with the

result we can save a tremendous amount of foreign exchange.

There is a serious grievance about the improper functioning because of interference from the interested quarters of the ONGC in the matter of oil exploration work. We have said that.

In the public sector, will you allow the participation of the private sector? This I would like to know from the Government. These are the issues which the Government must say. But this Address, which should be the charter of the Government's policies, programmes and action, does not indicate anything about what will happen to the public sector. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the former Prime Minister, had committed to this nation that public sector occupy the commanding heights of our economy. Our principle of self-reliance is based upon the public sector giving its due position and strength. In core areas, nobody would be allowed to come in and dilute the public sector. It is very easy to give bad name. You do not appoint the Chief Executives properly. You interfere with their jobs. You get your own people employed in excess there unnecessarily. You interfere with their functioning. You do not provide money to them. I charge that there is a deliberate attempt to see that the public sector does not perform properly so that a case for dilution of the public sector is made out and the private sector can come in. It is because this is the Government which is run by the bigwigs of the industries. You are surviving because of them and you want to serve them in return. This is the position. What is this Government's policy with regard to public sector

and privatisation? we read so much in papers but not a word has been mentioned in this. You should have the courage to say that. You cannot do it at the dictation of the IMF and the World Bank. Then, we shall be faced with a *fait accompli*. This cannot be the object of the Presidential Address.

The other point is very important and that is the question of Planning. We would like to know whether Planning process in this country would continue or not.

When I said Shri Pranab Mukherjee is probably the liquidator, it seemed to be in jest. But it assumes importance because of the attitude of this Government towards Planning. In the Congress Party's Manifesto, it was said :

In the Congress Party's manifesto it was said. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was hoping for something if the Congress came to power. Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Chairman of this Committee. I have read it in the paper. It says, "The Congress will restore the planning process immediately." Except appointment of Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, nothing has been done. I hope he remains there because he has given some assurance that some projects will be set up in West Bengal, which are overdue.

The President's Address on page 8 reads as follows :

"Given the difficult economic situation facing the country, the formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan assumes added importance. The Planning Commission began formulating the Plan in 1988. However, due

to frequent changes in Government, the Plan document could not be finalised. Government will take necessary steps for the early finalisation of the 8th Plan."

Now, we find that it will take at least two more years. By that time, I am afraid, Yojna Bhavan may not be sold away to Birlas or Tatas. We know that all this was meant for publicity. They have never tried to bother about the manifesto. Therefore, this Address not only does not fulfil their promises but it goes against some of the fundamental concepts of our national life.

Last but not the least, one would have expected a greater emphasis on the question of the malady that is being faced by the country, namely, rearing of communal forces in the country.

There is a reference to a legislation to be brought as we had demanded also that the *status quo* as on the 15th August, 1947 would be maintained; and that has been mentioned here. But we do not find in the Address such awareness of the danger that is being faced by the people of this country and the Government's commitment to fight that.

There are other issues which will be dealt with by other Members of my Party. But I am unable to support this Motion; I oppose this Motion. I think the way Shri Buta Singh spoke, it was more for consumption outside for restricted audience, not in this House, not for the benefit of this country. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Mr. Speaker, Sir, elections of tenth Lok Sabha have passed through a crucial period and converted the whole atmosphere into that of communal hatred and violence. It was due to what our friends had been trying for the last several years that the tenth Lok Sabha elections turned into an atmosphere of violence, which claimed the life of our national leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Today, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not amongst us, but we have inherited the Congress election manifesto from him and President's Address is based on that itself. In view of this, it is the duty of all of us that we resolve to fulfil the dream of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and lead the country in the direction he wanted to take it. I am confident that in the prevailing political atmosphere in which tenth Lok Sabha has been formed, every political party will rise above the party based narrow and exaggerated ideology and create an atmosphere of co-operation favourable to discuss national problems. People have elected us in order to test that we are capable or not capable to find a solution to the crisis our country is facing, whether it is political, social or economic crisis.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will have to think seriously over the incidents which took place in these elections—the way booth-capturing took place and the manner in which communal hatred was created. We will also have to consider as to how these evils can be removed by making amendments in the

representation of People Act. During the eighth Lok Sabha, efforts were made in this direction, but the outcome was not very good and the steps which were taken to check these evil practices proved unsuccessful. Therefore, this is the biggest challenge the country is facing today. If we have to maintain democratic system and restore faith in it, we will have to think seriously and also bring about changes in it.

The biggest problem the country is facing today, I believe, is the loss of faith in democracy, judiciary and the executive. Today, a common man is not confident that he would get justice. The cumbersome functioning of judiciary and the executive is becoming so unreliable that if we do not reform it, our democratic system itself will be in danger. The atmosphere which is being created in the country by the BJP, RSS and VHP has led to communal crisis. If the tension and bitterness between the Hindus and Muslims is not removed, it would be very difficult to maintain the unity in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that we will have to give serious thought to this issue. We will also have to give serious thought to the new concept of communalism given by Bhartiya Janata Party and its allies. On one hand Shri Advani in his speeches claims that he does not believe in forming a Hindu Nation. While participating in the discussion on 'No Confidence Motion' here, he had clearly stated "I agree that the concept of theocratic state is against Indian tradition, culture and also the Indian

history". In Lok Sabha he expresses his faith in this ideology, whereas outside the Lok Sabha his views and the views of his colleagues are totally opposite to this ideology. The definition of a Hindu nation as given by VHP, Shiv Sena and many leaders of BJP is totally different from the definition given by Shri Advani here. BJP has always been playing a double role—they say something and do something totally different. In regard to Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid . . . (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member is speaking on Shri Advani's speech or on the President's Address . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they conspired to create hatred among Hindus and Muslims in the entire country on the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid. This has endangered the existence of the country. However, even in this connection, they are adopting double standards—Mandir will be constructed at that place only, but Masjid will not be destroyed. They have said that Masjid should be re-located, but how it would be re-located is not known. Perhaps they have no planning about it. Crores of rupees were collected in the country in the name of Ram Mandir. A dutiful honest official asked to show the account, but how could that be tolerated by our friends? The man was forced to move out of service and today that person is no more in the job. However, it is a fact that crores of rupees were collected from the people and that money is not accounted in records (*Interruptions*) . . .

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Account is audited every year . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Mr Speaker, Sir, what will be the future of BJP, you can assess this by evaluating the election results of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Within one and a half year, the people have lost faith in BJP, as is evident from the recent election results of Lok Sabha.

B.J.P. has formed Government in Uttar Pradesh. The attention of the entire country is focussed on that State. Your success or failure will depend on how sincerely you work and create confidence in the minorities. Solution to the problem of Ram-Janam-Bhoomi—Babri Masjid can be sought only through discussion. If you do not succeed in solving this issue through negotiations, you may adopt the same course that we had adopted, but how sincerely you do, would be known afterwards . . (*interruptions*).

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi) : Talks should be held with whom? Those who were holding the talks have left it in the middle . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they signed the agreement. They put their signatures on the agreement in November, 1989. It was decided at that time that if they were permitted to lay the foundation stone, they would not touch the masjid until the court gives its verdict in the matter. How can you deny this? Again they are indulging in double standards

—the agreement was signed, foundation stone was laid and even then they are working against the promise. Their intention is not to resolve the Ram-Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue. Their purpose is to secure votes only and their interest is to exploit the sentiments of the people for their benefit. I would like to point out here in the House the conduct of the P.A.C. of Uttar Pradesh. The character of the Provincial Armed Constabulary of Uttar Pradesh, may be Shri Dikshit would have contributed much in that during his tenure as D.G.P. in Uttar Pradesh, has been very much communal. This has created a lack of confidence in the system, among the Muslim brethren. I, therefore, support the formation of the Rapid-Action-Force as the Hon. President has mentioned in his Address.

We do not approve their above attitude. We are in favour of the reservation for the Backward classes. But for which the Backward classes it should be made? Should the benefit of reservation be given to the lakhs of the millionaire families of the backward classes? No, not at all. The Congress Party in its resolution in the working committee has made it clear that there should be reservation for the backward classes but that should be made on the basis of both the caste and the economic condition. It would be meaningless if it is given to the children of the Income-tax payers' families. It is worthless when it is extended to the children of the high class persons like Chandra Jeetji.

When our Congress Government was there in Madhya Pradesh, we had

constituted the Mahajan Commission and we had given the benefit of reservation on caste and economic basis. Here we differ with our Janata Dal colleagues as they have tried to make a political capital out of the Mandal Commission. They did not work for the progress of the backward classes . . . (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, had they been honest in their approach to help the backward classes they should have adopted the economic criterion also besides the caste-basis.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of the agricultural labourers of this country is very pitiable. Our former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had constituted a commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Jinda Bhaiji Vedji for the agricultural labourers. We have no information whether it has submitted its report or not but this country does require an extensive programme for the economic upliftment of the crores of the agricultural labourers who are unable even to get the minimum wages. I, therefore, request you, specially the Government either to revive the commission or make some special programme for this purpose . . . (Interruptions).

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Provincial Armed Constabulary must therefore be disbanded immediately in order to instil confidence among the minorities of the country, specially among the Muslim brethren in Uttar Pradesh, and in its place a force providing adequate representation to each caste and community should be set up. Sir, the communal riots have become a

routine affair. So, the Government should lay down a definite criterion for providing compensation to the riot-victims. We came across several cases where loss was in lakhs but a petty amount of merely one or two thousand rupees was paid as compensation. Therefore, the Government should take some initiative in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Madhya Pradesh Government because that Government reflects the very characteristic of the Bhartiya Janta Party. All the decisions taken by that Government go in the favour of the businessmen only. As far examples, sales-tax was reduced and the interest of the Tendu-leave dealers was protected but on the other hand the interests of the labourers and the farmers were given a severe blow there . . . (Interruption). There are so many incidents in Madhya Pradesh where the Bhartiya Janata Party, keeping aside all the conventions and propriety, took certain wrong steps and as a result, they had to face un-favourable results during the last Lok Sabha election.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, something should be done for the backward classes, we all are in favour of it. We do not have any objection regarding that, but there are many controversial points in the Mandal Commission Report itself. The Members of the Commission have themselves highlighted these controversial points and a number of things mentioned in the report have been rejected by the Members of the Commission themselves.

I want to extend hearty-congratulations, to the Hon. Prime Minister for his speech yesterday wherein he made a specific mention about the Public Distribution System. The need of the hour is that the benefit of the Public Distribution System should be given only to the families who are living below the poverty-line. Those families should be given identity cards so that they may be able to get benefit of that system.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, I realise the need of the decentralization whether it may be political or administrative. For that purpose the former Prime Minister, Hon. Rajiv Gandhi had made attempts to bring the Panchayati Raj Act and the Municipality Act. It is necessary to introduce the policy of decentralisation to solve the unnumerable problems of this country. The Sarkaria Commission submitted its report but no serious and honest consideration has been given to it. Sir, I, therefore, would like to request the Government through you to take steps for bringing political and administrative decentralisation in order to solve various problems of the country.

Sir, in the President's Address there is no mention about the Judicial reforms and on this point I fully agree with my Hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who has pointed out that the people are losing confidence in the judicial system of this country. Hon. Rajivji had tried to take some initiative to restore the public faith in the system and he had considered it thoroughly and had referred to it

at many places but there is no mention about it in the President's Address. I consider it a very regrettable matter and firmly believe that the Hon. Prime Minister will examine it in depth.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our leftist friend Hon. Shri Somnath referred to Tatas, and Birlas here, but keeping the present economic condition in view, we should think about our country by deviating a bit from our preconceived ideas. The West Bengal Government has no objection in running the company at Haldia in collaboration with Tatas but they do not want to change their opinion about Tata and Birla. They would have to change their opinion and be a bit practical.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttak) : Spell out the details.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : My dear friend, if you are so averse to Tatas and Birlas why did the West Bengal Government . . . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Have you heard the speech of Shri Rabi Ray ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Yes, I have and I have heard the speech of Shri Somnath Chatterjee also. Keeping in view the Constitution of the tenth Lok-Sabha, if we do not rise above our narrow and partisan ideas and do

not think of the national issues, we [English]

shall not do justice to our voters. It will be a sort of injustice to them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a political need. It is immaterial whether our Government in power or not. But if we do not consider collectively national issues, neither the history nor the people will spare us. This is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 17, 1991/Asadha 26, 1913 (Saka).

PLS. 40.

700

1991 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct
of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by Manager,
Government of India Press Shimla.**
